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THE ARMY.

ULYSSES S. GRANT,
President and Commander-in-Chief.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War.

Brigadier-General E. D. Townsend, Adjutant-General.

G. O. No. 55, WASHINGTON, April 29, 1875.

I. The bad condition of much of the public property condemned in the hands of troops as unserviceable, and recommended by Inspectors-General to be turned in as no longer fit for use, leads to the belief that a careful supervision is not always exercised by officers responsible over ordnance and other stores entrusted to enlisted men as their personal outfit, to prevent reckless damage in the attempt to improve them.

II. Soldiers will not be permitted to take their arms to pieces except in the presence of an officer, nor under any circumstances to deface the metallic or wooden parts by attempts to beautify or change the finish of the exterior. The equipments furnished each man must be fitted to him under the direction of an officer, and after fitting he must be allowed to make no change by cutting straps or punching holes.

III. Public property must not be reported as unserviceable and requiring the action of an Inspector merely because unsightly, when it is strong and serviceable. The limited appropriations will not admit of a refit until arms and equipments are worn out under proper usage.

IV. When property is condemned and directed to be turned into an arsenal or depot care must be used in packing, to prevent it from becoming more unserviceable by injury in transportation.

V. Inspectors-General when called upon to inspect unserviceable property will hereafter note whether due care has been exercised by officers concerned to protect the interests of the Government, and report the officer responsible for any loss accruing to the United States if such loss has not been previously charged against the soldier.

VI. The authority granted by General Orders No. 9 and 103, of 1874, from this office, for the sale of arms and ammunition to the persons therein designated was intended, and will only be construed, as authorizing the sale of arms and ammunition of calibre .50 for the special purposes therein stated and no others.

The calibre .45 rifle, carbine and ammunition will in no case be sold.

G. O. No. 56, WASHINGTON, April 30, 1875.

The Quartermaster's Department will provide, in all permanent barracks, a box or locker for each soldier in which to store his full dress uniform and extra clothing.

The box or locker will be of the following dimensions:

Length, 24 inches,
Breadth, 12 inches,
Height, 10 inches,
In the clear.

To be constructed of pine three-fourths of an inch thick, with iron hinges ten inches in length and one inch and a half in width, together with suitable staple and hasp.

Each man to provide his own padlock. The boxes will be permanent fixtures of the barracks.

Changes of Stations of Troops reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, May 1, 1875.

Company A, Second Cavalry, from Fort Laramie, Wy. T., to Fort Fred. Steele, Wy. T.

Companies D and I, Seventh Cavalry, from Fort Totten, D. T., to Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T.

Company H, Seventh Cavalry, from New Orleans, La., to Department of Dakota.

Company I, Ninth Cavalry, from Fort Davis, Texas, to Fort Clark, Texas.

Company K, Ninth Cavalry, from Fort Clark, Texas, to Fort Duncan, Texas.

Company M, Ninth Cavalry, from Fort Stockton, Texas, to Fort McIntosh, Texas.

NOTE.—Until further notice all mail matter for the Sixth Cavalry will be sent to the Returns Division for completion of address.

Casualties among the Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, May 1, 1875.

First Lieutenant Thomas J. Spencer, Tenth Cavalry—Dismissed April 24, 1875.

Willie's Point.—General Order No. 4, Headquarters Battalion of Engineers, April 28, prescribes a very thorough course of instruction and drills for the Battalion during the coming season. The course includes the following: 1st. Military Engineering, with the practical manufacture of trench materials (which will make havoc of "the brush-wood growing near the hospital"), and practice in making, testing, and destroying temporary bridges not of the bridge equipage, for which last \$500 is allotted, the three company commanders being appointed a board to prepare before

July 1, a detailed project for its expenditure. 2nd. Torpedo Service, the details being so arranged as to include in succession every man in the battalion not especially excused. One weekly drill will be had in planting and raising a ground mine; another in planting and raising the junction-boxes. In addition to these, especial exercises in judgment firing and in planting mines in groups, will be ordered from Headquarters. 3rd. Military Map-making, including field reconnaissance. It is desired that these maps shall supply the means for correcting to date the large map heretofore photographed; and, to this end, data for adding the changes in the vicinity of Whitestone and Creedmoor, will be obtained by each company. 4th. Field Photography. 5th. Field Astronomy, with nightly observations of the heavens and daily observations of the sun (weather permitting). 6th. Field Magnetic Observations (these last two being exclusively for officers). 7th. Tidal and Current Measurements, under the charge of the Battalion Quartermaster. 8th. Infantry Tactics, including the schools of the soldier, the company and the Battalion; and in the authorized target practice according to the revised Infantry tactics, pages 68-72. Targets will be placed at the following distances: 100, 150, 200, 250, 300, 350, 400, 450, 500, 550, 600, 650, 700 yards. The records will be kept, and prizes awarded. The drill of Company E stationed at West Point, being under the direction of the Instructor of Practical Engineering, it is requested that, as far as circumstances will permit, the men may receive instruction similar to that of the rest of the Battalion. The course is a very thorough one and shows that the troops under the charge of Major Abbot are by no means idle.

Appointments in the Army, made by the President, since the adjournment of the Senate, March 24, 1875.

Names.	Former rank and Regiment.	Appointed.
Q. M. Department.		
James H. Lord.....	1st Lt. 2d Art....	Capt and Assistant Q. M.
James M. Marshall.....	1st Lt. 4th Art....	" " "
Edwin B. Atwood.....	1st Lt. 6th Inf....	" " "
Sub. Department.		
Robert Macfely.....	Major, Com. Sub.	Brig.-Gen., C.-G. of Sub.
Fred. F. Whitehead.....	1st Lt. 18th Inf....	Captain Com. Sub.
Pay Department.		
Thos. T. Thornburgh.....	1st Lt. 2d Art....	Major Paymaster.
William Maynadier.....	late Capt. 1st Art.	" " "

Adjutant-General's Office, May 5, 1875.

ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS.

Issued from the War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, for the week ending May 4, 1875.

Wednesday, April 28.

Discharge revoked.—Private John Collins, C, Second Battalion Seventeenth Infantry.

Discharged.—Recruit John Collins, Fourth Cavalry, who enlisted April 25, 1870, deserted May 28, 1870, without character, to date May 28, 1870.

Captain W. T. Gentry, Nineteenth Infantry, is relieved from the duty assigned him in S. O. No. 111, May 20, 1874, from this office, and will, under S. O. No. 30, April 19, 1875, from Headquarters Military Division of the Missouri, report to the Commanding General Department of the Gulf.

Leave of absence for six months on Surgeon's certificate of disability is granted Captain Robert Nugent, Thirteenth Infantry.

By direction of the President, so much of G. O. No. 33, March 23, 1875, from this office, as fixed the rank of Theodore Yates (heretofore Colonel) as Captain on the retired list, under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1875, is revoked, satisfactory evidence having been furnished that the officer named has an arm "permanently disabled by reason of resection, on account of wounds," that being the disability referred to in the proceedings of the Retiring Board.

The Quartermaster's Department will furnish Ordnance Sergeant Adolph Dagenfield, U. S. Army, and his wife, with transportation from Fort Adams, R. I., to Fort Clark, Texas, the cost of which—less the cost of transportation of an enlisted man from Fort Jefferson, Fla., to Fort Clark, Texas—will be deducted from the pay of Ordnance Sergeant Dagenfield.

On the recommendation of the Surgeon-General, Surgeon Dallas Bache is relieved from the temporary duty assigned him in S. O. No. 16, January 26, 1875, from this office, and will return to Fort McHenry, Md., and resume his duties at that post. This order to take effect May 1, 1875.

On the recommendation of the Surgeon General, the following named Hospital Stewards, U. S. Army, are relieved from their present duties and transferred as follows, and they will report in person to the Commanding Generals of the Departments to which they are respectively transferred for assignment to duty: Hospital Steward Richard Keogh, from the Department of the South to the Department of the Platte; Hospital Steward Patrick Coyne, from the Department of the Platte to the Department of the South. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation and the Subsistence Department commutation of rations at the usual rates.

Thursday, April 29.

Sergeant Hiram J. Penrod, Signal Service U. S. Army, now on duty in the office of the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, will report in person on or before the 5th day of May, 1875, to the Judge-Advocate of

the General Court-martial now in session at St. Louis Barracks, Mo. As soon as the court shall have taken his testimony, or such statements as may be required, the soldier will without delay return to his proper station. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation.

The prison-guard of fifty men at the Leavenworth military prison will be mustered as a detachment of the General Service. Four Sergeants and four Corporals are authorized, with the detachment, to be selected and appointed by the Commanding General Department of the Missouri.

Discharged.—Private Thomas Cashin, C, Seventh Infantry, now in confinement at Newport Barracks, Ky.

Friday, April 30.

First Lieutenant F. H. E. Ebstein, Twenty-first Infantry, will report to the Superintendent Mounted Recruiting Service, St. Louis Barracks, Mo., to assist in conducting a detachment of recruits under orders for the First Cavalry, in the Military Division of the Pacific. On the completion of this duty he will join his company.

The extension of leave of absence granted Captain Carille Boyd, Seventeenth Infantry, in S. O. No. 53, March 30, 1875, from this office, is still further extended six months, with permission to go beyond sea.

The following named officers are relieved from their present duties and will report to the Commanding General Department of the Missouri for duty at the military prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kas.: Major J. M. Robertson, Third Artillery. Captain A. P. Blunt, Assistant Quartermaster.

Saturday, May 1.

Sergeant James McCrea, K, Third Infantry, and Private James Dougherty, B, Seventh Cavalry, having performed the duties assigned them in S. O. No. 18, April 27, 1875, from Headquarters, U. S. Troops, Shreveport, La., will return to that station, with permission to delay five days en route.

To be discharged.—Privates Thomas Day, I, Tenth Cavalry, now with his command; Henry E. Parker, F, Fourth Cavalry, now with his command; Blacksmith Edward F. Alston, G, Seventh Cavalry, now with his command; Private Charles M. Brown, Signal Service, now at Portland, Oregon.

Private James R. Roberts, Company C, Fifth Cavalry, now with his command, will report in person for duty, dismounted and without arms or equipments, on or before June 1, 1875, to Lieutenant Geo. M. Wheeler, Corps of Engineers, in charge of explorations and surveys west of the 100th meridian, at Pueblo, Colorado.

The quartermaster's Department will furnish Mrs. Sarah A. Fitzpatrick with transportation from Washington to Santa Fe, N. M., the cost of which will be deducted from the pay of her husband, Thomas A. Fitzpatrick, Superintendent National Cemetery, in monthly installments of fifteen dollars.

Discharged.—First Class Private Charles E. Bailey, Ordnance Detachment, U. S. Army, now on duty in the Ordnance Office.

First Lieutenant Charles S. Heintzelman, Third Artillery, is relieved from his present duties and will report in person to the Chief Signal Officer of the Army for duty.

Monday, May 3.

The following named Paymasters (recently appointed) will report in person for temporary duty to the Paymaster-General: Majors William M. Maynadier, T. T. Thornburgh.

Lieutenant-Colonel P. T. Swaine, Fifteenth Infantry, will relieve Captain D. H. Brotherton, Fifth Infantry, of his disbursing duties at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, under G. O. No. 79, August 8, 1872, from this office. The necessary instructions to the respective officers will be communicated by the Adjutant-General of the Army.

A Board of Examination having found Major Wm. Silvey, Fifth Artillery, incapacitated for active service, by reason of "paralysis, which he contracted while in the line of duty," the President directs that his name be placed upon the list of retired officers of that class in which the "incapacity results from long and faithful service, from wounds or injury received in the line of duty, from sickness or exposure therein, or from any other incident of service," in conformity with sections 16 and 17 of the act of August 3, 1861, to date May 1, 1875.

Captain James H. Lord, Assistant Quartermaster, is detailed as a member of the Board to draw up and submit specifications for cooking and heating stoves and ranges for Army use, etc., appointed by S. O. No. 68, April 17, 1875, from this office, to meet at Omaha, Neb., on the 15th instant, vice Captain C. H. Hoyt, Assistant Quartermaster, hereby relieved.

Tuesday, May 4.

Sergeant James Kiernan and Second-Class Private Thomas Considine, Company E, Battalion of Engineers, having performed the duty assigned them in S. O. No. 73, May 3, 1875, from Headquarters U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., will return to that station without unnecessary delay.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas H. Neill, Sixth Cavalry, having been appointed by the President to be Commandant of the Corps of Cadets at the U. S. Military Academy from and after July 1, 1875, will be relieved from duty with his regiment in time to enable him to repair to West Point by the 1st of June next, preparatory to entering upon duty at the Academy.

Lieutenant-Colonel Emory Upton, First Artillery, whose appointment as Commandant of the Corps of

Cadets at the U. S. Military Academy will expire, by direction of the President, on June 30, 1875, is relieved from further duty at the Academy on that date and will report to the Secretary of War.

Leave of absence for four months is granted Post Chaplain Jeremiah Porter, U. S. Army (Fort Sill, Indian Territory).

First Lieutenant C. C. Wolcott, Third Artillery, is relieved from duty under the Chief Signal Officer of the Army and will report to the Honorable the Secretary of the Navy for temporary duty.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY.

W. T. Sherman, General of the Army of the United States.
Colonel W. D. Whipple, Assistant Adjutant-General.

1. The leave of absence for thirty days, granted Second Lieutenant Mason M. Maxon, Tenth Cavalry, by S. O. No. 20, c. s., from these Headquarters, is extended twelve days. (S. O. No. 27, April 29, 1875.)

2. First Lieutenant M. Crawford, Jr., Second Artillery, is hereby relieved from duty at the Artillery School, U. S. Army, Fort Monroe, Va., and will join his proper station within thirty days over and above the time necessary to reach it in ordinary course, from May 1, 1875. (Ibid.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Brig.-General Stephen V. Benét, Chief of Ordnance.

Springfield Armory.—The Springfield Republican gives us the following items of information: J. S. Howard, the plater at the armory, has invented a process for the extraction of aluminum from clay, a thing which many chemists have sought after in vain. Mr. Howard's discovery is one of much importance, making aluminum much cheaper; and, of course, if it shall prove—as no doubt it will—to be applicable in an extensive manufactory, the use of aluminum in the arts will be greatly multiplied. . . . In connection with the centenary observances now beginning, a remarkably interesting local reminiscence is called up by a few aged men, and one that sets forth the way the first work came to be done here that led to the establishment of the U. S. armory, the great first incentive to the settlement and prosperity of the place. The New England militia who formed a portion of the continental forces at the battle of Saratoga, when that battle, or series of battles, was won, in 1777, returned by way of Springfield, and here left the artillery they had captured and conveyed thus far, as easier to reach and remove by tide-water than to take to Boston. A considerable number of guns were thus left where the troops encamped. The guns left were repaired in a most primitive way; being taken down to Mill River, and there lashed by chains in the proper position, while a home-made "rimmer" was attached to the gearing of a grist-mill, then running on that stream, and brought to bear upon the guns until they were made serviceable. This and other methods of repairing guns of all kinds, side, cavalry and field arms, were so well done, and the position was so central, that in the next year (1778) the continental Congress appropriated something for the continuance and enlargement of the work here. Shortly after the works were removed to Armory Hill, and there developed to the immense importance they assumed during the war.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

Lieut.-Gen. P. H. Sheridan: Hdq'r's New Orleans, La.
DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Brigadier-Gen. C. C. Augur: Headquarters, New Orleans, La.
Sixteenth Infantry.—Leave of absence for one month was April 24 granted Captain A. W. Allyn (Jackson, Miss.)

First Artillery.—Leave of absence for one month was April 24 granted Captain Frank E. Taylor (Key West, Florida), on surgeon's certificate of disability.

Leave of absence for one month was April 27 granted Major C. L. Best, First Artillery (Key West, Fla.), on surgeon's certificate of disability.

Leave of absence for three weeks was April 29 granted First Lieutenant E. K. Russell, First Artillery (Fort Barrancas, Fla.)

Thirteenth Infantry.—Leave of absence for one month was April 28 granted First Lieutenant Henry M. McCawley (New Orleans, La.)

Seventh Cavalry.—Company H is relieved from duty in this Department, and, as soon as arrangements are made for its transportation, will proceed to Yankton, D. T. S. O. 81, April 28.

Second Lieutenant L. R. Hare, Seventh Cavalry, First Sergeant Louis Rott, and Private Wm. Foster, of Company K, Seventh Cavalry, were April 27 ordered to proceed to Jackson Barracks, La., and report to the commanding officer as witnesses before a General Court-martial.

Third Infantry.—Lieutenant-Col. John R. Brooke was April 27 relieved from duty with the troops in New Orleans and ordered to repair to Jackson Barracks, La., and report for duty.

Pay Department.—Major W. H. Eckels, Paymaster, U. S. Army, was April 27 ordered to pay the troops at Jackson and Vicksburg, Miss., Little Rock, Ark., and Shreveport, Coushatta, Natchitoches, Colfax, Pineville, and Baton Rouge, La., on the rolls of April 30, after which he will return to his station at New Orleans.

DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.

Brig.-General Alfred H. Terry: Headquarters, St. Paul, Minn.

Twentieth Infantry.—Leave of absence for one month was April 24 granted First Lieutenant John Bannister (Fort Snelling, Minn.), with permission to apply for an extension of one month.

The commanding officer Fort Snelling, Minn., was April 26 ordered to detail one enlisted man from his command and direct him to report to Second Lieuten-

ant J. F. Huston, Twentieth Infantry, at Windom, Minn., for duty in connection with the issue of relief to sufferers from the ravages of grasshoppers.

Twenty-second Infantry.—Leave of absence for one month was April 26 granted Lieutenant-Colonel E. S. Otis, A. A. I.-G. of the Department (St. Paul, Minn.)

Sixth Infantry.—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Buford, D. T., May 13. The following officers of this regiment were detailed for the court: Colonel W. B. Hazen; Major O. H. Moore; Captains J. W. Powell, Jr., Thomas Britton, D. H. Murdock; First Lieutenants R. H. Day, C. G. Penney, W. H. H. Crowell, F. W. Thibaut; Second Lieutenants A. M. Wetherill, D. L. Craft, R. T. Jacob, Jr., T. G. Townsend. First Lieutenant S. W. Groesbeck, Judge-Advocate.

Fort Pembina.—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Pembina, D. T., May 6. Assistant Surgeon Valery Havard, U. S. Army, and the following officers of the Twentieth Infantry were detailed for the court: Captains Loyd Wheaton, J. S. McNaught, C. O. Bradley; First Lieutenant Paul Harwood; Second Lieutenants J. G. Gates, F. X. Kinzie. First Lieutenant W. R. Maize, Judge-Advocate.

Seventh Cavalry.—Leave of absence for one month was April 27 granted Major J. G. Tilford (Fort Rice, D. T.), with permission to apply through the proper channels for an extension of eleven months, the leave to take effect at the close of field operations the coming summer, and leave of absence for one month to Captain V. K. Hart (Fort Rice, D. T.), with permission to apply through the proper channels for an extension of five months, the leave to take effect at the close of field operation the coming summer.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

Brigadier-General John Pope: Headquarters, Fort Leavenworth.

Medical Department.—A. A. Surgeon S. J. Allen, Jr., U. S. Army, was April 24 relieved from duty at Camp Supply, I. T., and ordered to Fort Sill, I. T. A. A. Surgeon D. S. Smart, U. S. Army, will accompany Companies D and M, Tenth Cavalry, in their march to the Department of Texas.

Assistant Surgeon W. S. Tremaine, U. S. A., was directed by telegram April 27 to proceed from Fort Hays, Kansas, to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

Fifth Infantry.—The Fort Leavenworth, Kas., General Service Recruits, U. S. Army, now on duty as members of the U. S. Military Prison Guard, were April 13 assigned to the Fifth Regiment of Infantry. The commanding officer Fifth Infantry will assign them to the companies of his regiment serving at Fort Leavenworth.

Fort Wingate, N. M.—Assistant Surgeon J. V. Lauderdale, U. S. Army, Second Lieutenant E. A. Godwin, Eighth Cavalry, and Second Lieutenant L. H. Walker, Fifteenth Infantry, were April 24 detailed as members of the General Court-martial convened at Fort Wingate, N. M.

Nineteenth Infantry.—Leave of absence for one month (to take effect May 1), with permission to apply to the Adjutant-General of the Army for an extension of four months, was April 26 granted First Lieutenant Charles A. Vernou (Fort Dodge, Kas.)

Transfer of Fifth and Sixth Cavalry.—In order to comply with G. O. No. 1, current series, Headquarters of the Army, transferring the Fifth and Sixth regiments of Cavalry; Major C. E. Compton, Sixth Cavalry, commanding Fort Dodge, Kansas, will order Companies A and L, Sixth Cavalry, now temporarily under his command, to return to Fort Hays, Kansas, so as to reach that post by the 12th of May. He will select one of the two companies of the Sixth Cavalry from Camp Supply, I. T., which have been ordered to be at Fort Dodge, Kansas, by the 7th of May, and send it with Company G, of that regiment, now at Fort Dodge, by rail to Granada, C. T., where these two companies will be supplied with transportation and forage, and from which place they will march to Fort Lyon, C. T., so as to reach that post on or before the 20th of May. The Headquarters, band and Companies A, D and L, Sixth Cavalry, will move from Fort Hays, Kansas, by rail, to Fort Lyon, C. T., so as to be at the latter post on or before the 20th of May. The Headquarters, band and Companies A, D, G, H, L, and the company from Camp Supply, selected by Major Compton, will march from Fort Lyon so as to reach Santa Fe, N. M., on or before the 10th of June, where they will exchange horses and transportation with the headquarters, band and six companies of the Fifth Cavalry, and thence proceed to Arizona in compliance with such orders as may have been issued for their movements by the Commanding General of that Department or Division. The transfer of horses and transportation with the Sixth Cavalry having been effected as above required, the headquarters, band and six companies of the Fifth Cavalry will proceed to Fort Lyon, C. T., and their arrival at that place be reported by telegraph to Department Headquarters. Acting Assistant Surgeons M. O'Brien and T. B. Chase, U. S. A., will accompany this command to Santa Fe, and will return with the Fifth Cavalry to Fort Lyon. On being relieved from duty with the Fifth Cavalry they will rejoin their proper stations. A field officer, Sixth Cavalry, will hereafter be designated to take command of the portion of the Sixth Cavalry above mentioned and conduct it to Arizona. One of the companies of infantry now at Fort Larned, Kansas, will march from that post, with field equipment only, in time to be at Fort Hays, Kansas, on or before the 10th of May, where it will take temporary post, until the arrival thereof of the companies of the Fifth Cavalry which are to constitute its permanent garrison, when it will return to Fort Larned. The commanding officer of the company, on his arrival at Fort Hays, will detail a lieutenant as temporary A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S. at that post. G. O. No. 10, April 26.

Hungry Indians.—The following report was received at the War Department, May 3:

HEADQUARTERS, FORT SILL, I. T., April 10, 1875.

Assistant Adjutant-General, Headquarters Department of the Missouri:

Sir: Frequent complaints having been made by Indians camped near this post that they are suffering from hunger, I have made an investigation, and find that the complaints are well founded. The following is the ration allowed by the Indian Department:

Beef, three pounds (gross on the hoof). One day in fifteen three-quarters of a pound of bacon is issued in lieu of beef; flour or bread one-half pound. To the hundred rations four pounds of coffee, eight pounds of sugar, one pound of salt, one pound of soap, and one-half pound of tobacco. This ration was established when the Indian could partly support himself by hunting. With no other help it is barely enough to prevent hunger. It is not, however, all issued. There is at the agency no flour, and not over one-third the authorized amount has been issued during the present fiscal year. There is no sugar, and not over two-thirds the regular issue has been made during the same time. The beef lately issued has been shamefully bad. It is so poor that the gross is altogether out of proportion to the net weight. One of my officers reports the following as coming directly under his notice within the past few days: A beef just issued broke down in being driven less than two miles from the agency to the Indian village, and the chief was forced to send men to kill it and bring the beef into camp. The Indian agent, Mr. Haworth, has been absent several weeks. The acting agent, Mr. Howard, acknowledges that the beef lately issued was unfit for food, but states that it was all he had for issue. Under these circumstances I have directed the Assistant Commissary of Subsistence of the post to issue full rations of flour, or bread, and sugar to those prisoners of war who have been, until now, fed by the Indian Department; that department asserting that after this time they will be able to furnish beef of a better quality. It is not reasonable to suppose that the Indians would remain here and starve when a long day's ride would take them to the buffalo country; and were they once out hostilities would soon be renewed. Including the issues made by the military authorities under the above order, we will be feeding less than one-third of the Kiowas and Comanches who are here, restrained from hunting. This new issue will, however, be a great relief to all, as when the provisions are out in one lodge the occupants go to another, where if there is food it is never refused. The number to whom we were before issuing is 280. In addition to this, issues are made to fourteen prisoners who are confined in the guard house and attached to companies for rations. Before closing, I would state that the condition of affairs at the Wichita Agency is worse than here. There has been no flour there for a long time. The agent is absent, and the Indians are killing and eating their horses. I am, sir, very respectfully, etc.,

JNO. P. HATCH,

Lieutenant-Colonel Fourth U. S. Cavalry, commanding post.

[Endorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
FORT LEAVENWORTH, KAN., April 17, 1875.

Respectfully forwarded to the Adjutant-General of the Army (through the Office of the Assistant Adjutant-General, Military Division of the Missouri).—The attention of the proper authority is specially invited to the evident maladministration of Indian affairs which exists at the Fort Sill and Wichita agencies. It is idle to expect that these Indians will remain peaceably upon their reservations with the prospect of starvation in doing so. So long as this maladministration of affairs with these Indians exists, the military authorities cannot be, and will not consent to be, held, accountable for any outbreak which may occur on their part.

JOHN POPE,

Brevet Major-General, commanding.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.

Brigadier-General George Crook: Headquarters, Omaha, Neb.

Twenty-third Infantry.—Captain Thomas M. K. Smith was April 21 detailed as an additional member of the General Court-martial, instituted by par. 4, S. O. No. 38, c. s., from Department headquarters.

Leave of absence for twenty days was April 24 granted Second Lieutenant J. H. Pardee, Twenty-third Infantry.

Third Cavalry.—Upon relinquishing the remainder of his leave of absence, April 30, 1875, Captain H. W. Wessells, Jr., was April 24 ordered to report for duty to the commanding officer of his regiment.

Lieutenant-Colonel Cuvier Grover, Third Cavalry, A. A. I.-G., was April 28 to make inspections at Sidney Barracks, Cheyenne Depot, Fort D. A. Russell, Sanders and Steele, and at Ogden, Salt Lake City, and Camp Douglas.

Camp Robinson.—A. A. Surgeon D. F. Powell, now in Omaha, was April 27 ordered to proceed to Camp Robinson, Neb., and report for duty to the commanding officer of that station.

Ninth Infantry.—Leave of absence for one month was April 27 granted First Lieutenant Leonard Hay, Adjutant.

The Quartermaster's Department was April 30 ordered to furnish transportation from Omaha to Fort Laramie, W. T., for one officer and one hundred and thirty-four recruits, Ninth Infantry. The detachment of recruits Ninth Infantry, under command of Captain Powell, Fourth Infantry, will be turned over by him to the commanding officer Fort D. A. Russell, on their arrival at that place. When this shall have been done, Captain Powell will proceed to join his company.

Permission to apply to the War Department for an extension of five months, of the leave of absence given him, was April 28 granted First Lieutenant W. W. Rogers, Ninth Infantry.

Pay Department.—Major T. H. Stanton, Paymaster, was April 27 ordered to pay the troops at Fort D. A. Russell, Camp at Cheyenne Depot, Forts Laramie and Fetterman, and Camps Robinson and Sheridan; Major I. O. Dewey, Paymaster, the troops at Camp Douglas, Forts Cameron and Bridger, Camps Stambaugh and Brown, and Fort Hall, Idaho.

Omaha Barracks.—The commanding officer of Omaha Barracks was April 28 ordered to send a company of Infantry from that post to establish a summer camp at or near Genoa, on the Pawnee Reservation, for the protection of the few Pawnees remaining there from hostile demonstrations of the Sioux. The camp will be a sub-station of Omaha Barracks, and will be supplied from Omaha.

Second Cavalry.—Leave of absence for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of four months, was April 28 granted Colonel I. N. Palmer.

General Crook and the Indian Department.—Under

this head the *Alta* (California) of April 18, says: "The Indian Department will find, probably, that the War Department has done a good thing in taking General Crook from Arizona and appointing him to the Department of the Platte. From recent reports it would seem that the Indians at and about the Cheyenne Agency have assumed an attitude very much against the chances of peace, except at the muzzle of an over-awing number of Springfield or other muskets. The revolt there, which occurred on the 6th inst., may lead to a general war, and certainly has already made much trouble and has cost many valuable lives. It is a pity that the Indian Department cannot be persuaded to trust less to Indian Agents for the security of the country and the good behavior of the Indians, and more to the military. If the Department will allow General Crook to deal with the Indians in his own way, we can assure it that he will do it effectually—not by any unnecessary rigor nor by cruelty, but by dealing justly and decidedly with them. He has made peace in Arizona, as previously in other sections, and will do so in the Department to which he has been transferred, if the Department will trust him instead of the Indian Ring."

Reception to General Crook.—General Crook was the recipient of special attentions not only from the citizens of Arizona, on his departure from that territory, but also at San Francisco, where he stopped en route to Omaha, and again at the latter city, on his arrival to take command. In San Francisco a banquet was given to him at the Lick House, on the evening of the 12th of April, and he reviewed the Second Brigade of the California Militia, which has the honor of having once been commanded by General Sherman. At the banquet Colonel Eddy, in the absence of General Schofield, responded to the toast, the Army and Navy. Speeches were also made by General Crook, in answer to "Our Honored Guest," and by Captain Nickerson and Lieutenant Bourke. A series of resolutions complimentary to General Crook were also passed. The *San Francisco Bulletin* says of General Crook: He is forty-three years of age, about six feet one inch in height, spare and wiry, of wonderful powers of endurance, and a dead shot. He is taciturn in speech and modest in demeanor. At Omaha the Merchants Club on the 29th of April, gave a complimentary reception to General Crook, at which were present: Major Brinbin, Second Cavalry; Lieutenant-Colonel Dodge, Twenty-third Infantry; Major Ruggles, A. G. Department; Major Burnham, Surgeons Summers and Page; Captains Nickerson, Wheaton, and Pollock, Adjutant Bird, Lieutenants Brodick, Trout, Rice, Lockwood, and Weiting, Twenty-third Infantry; Captain Egan, Lieutenant Haughey, Lieutenant Sibley, Second Cavalry; Lieutenant Bourke, Third Cavalry. General Crook and Captain Nickerson and Lieutenant Bourke, of his staff, were elected honorary members of the club. Speeches were made by General Crook, Captain Nickerson, and Colonel Dodge. On the 27th of April General Crook issued a general order, assuming command of the department.

Second Cavalry.—In an official report dated Fort Laramie, W. T., April 10, Captain John Mix gives an account of his expedition in search of the miners invading the Black Hills country. "The expedition consisted of Company M, Second Cavalry, numbering 63 rank and file and three commissioned officers, Captain Mix, Lieutenant Leonard Hay, Adjutant Ninth Infantry, Lieutenant C. H. La Point, Second Cavalry. March 23d they set out and marched 23 miles and encamped on the Rawhide, and the next day six miles, having to repair the roads. The 25th marched 25 miles to Leauqui Court and encamped without wood or water, the wind blowing a gale. After marching 17 miles, March 26, "greatly to our surprise and chagrin, the course we should have pursued led down a line of precipitous cliffs, which, so far as judgment could be based on careful observation to our right and left for 20 miles, were absolutely incapable of descent, and forming the extended northern border of Nebraska. Below us spread out the valley through which Hat Creek and its tributaries flow, while in the distant haze could be seen faint and dim the soft blue outline of the Black Hills. During our temporary halt signal fires were seen on our right which appeared to be answered from the high country far away across the valley. Finding no pass we turned right about and retraced our path one mile and encamped near some water holes. Grazing excellent, water good, but no wood within sight. Total day's march, 18 miles." The next two days were spent in marching 17 miles, at nearly right angle to their previous course, to find their way into the valley; first day no water except melted snow, the second day a scant supply found with difficulty. March 29th having found a pass by a detour brought down the trains by easing up the wagons with lariets and encamped on Hat creek, where were found abundance of wood, water and grass. Remained until March 31, the weather being very cold and snow falling, and then broke camp at 7 A. M., and made fourteen miles and encamped on a branch of Hat creek; found wood and good grazing, but the water was milky white, gritty to the taste, and seemed to be strongly impregnated with borate of soda; saw numerous pony signs and tracks, and imprints of moccasin feet, showing that many Indians had been there; crossed a lodge pole trail ten days old, leading westward. April 1. Marched thirty-five miles northwestward, keeping the highest summit of the Black Hills steadily in view; passed four extensive sulphur beds; country hilly and barren; encamped on Hat creek, whose water was muddy and milky white, but not unpleasant to the taste. April 2d. Traveled north and saw, at two miles distant, the junction of this stream with the south fork of the Big Cheyenne across which towered high hills crowned with pine trees and impassable for wagons, so we changed our direction to the eastward and made about fourteen miles over a broken and hilly country and encamped down the Cheyenne. Wood and grass in plenty and water very muddy

but sweet and palatable. But little game seen thus far. April 3rd. Broke camp and saddled up at 6.45 A. M., and bore northeast ten miles, crossing the Cheyenne twice, when we struck the trail made by the Indian commission last August. This was followed with slight deviations until within eight miles of Harney's Peak, and "thus far, after leaving the Rawhide, our course has been governed by the compass, the maps affording us small aid in judging of the configurations of the intermediate country. Had we taken the road to the agencies, and pursued it at least as far as Camp Robson the march might have been more expeditious and less troublesome. The trail led us across the Cheyenne and through Buffalo Gap until 4 P. M., when we encamped on a little stream, having marched in all 25 miles. Wood scarce but grazing excellent; the water, though clear, is hard, acid, and nauseous. The pine topped mountains, which has been in front of us all day, marks the entrance to Buffalo Gap. We have named it "Point du jour." April 4th and 5th made but 18 miles, marching in snow and fog. April 7th. The settlement called Harney City, but eight miles distance in a straight line, was reached by a tortuous path thirteen miles in length, crossing French Creek twenty-six times, and inaccessible to wagons by reason of the high divides and thick growth of pines. It is about seven miles south of Harney's Peak, and comprises six log huts enclosed in a stockade 80 feet square, substantially built of pine logs 10 feet high, bastioned at the corners and loopholed for rifles, and is well adapted for defence except against artillery. Outside of that enclosure were laid the foundations of 12 huts with a generous supply of heavy timber for the superstructures. All this material wrested from the inexhaustible forests hard by, and with scant supply of edged tools, fashioned and worked up into comfortable habitations, evinced great industry; the skill and forethought of enterprising, provident and intelligent men. Two days, the 8th and 9th following, were allowed the miners to find and drive in their stock, and gather up their effects, and the rations and forage running low, and fearing lest the still falling and drifting snow might shut us in, broke up the camp (named "Success"), and April 10 began the return march, bringing away all the miners, numbering 16 men, one woman and a boy, with their effects. "During our entire trip," says Captain Mix, "we were offered no molestation whatever, and suffered no annoyance of any kind from the Indians. All those at the agencies on our return expressed great and complete satisfaction at the result of our scout, whose directions and destination, unseen by us, they had closely watched. Some of our party have fine specimens of ore (probably argentiferous galena) generously distributed by the miners. No diggings of gulches were examined by any of our party for lack of time and by reason of the fierce storm raging while we were encamped in the mineral region. A few of the miners had small quantities of beautiful floss gold which they said had been collected within sight of the stockade. As a class the miners bore the appearance of hardy, intellectual and enterprising men."

DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.

Brigadier-Gen E. O. C. Ord; Headquarters, San Antonio, Texas.

G. O. No. 7, SAN ANTONIO, TEX., April 12, 1875.

I. The following named officers are announced as Aides-de-Camp to the Brigadier-General commanding: Captain C. D. Emory, Ninth Infantry (subject to the approval of the Secretary of War); First Lieutenant H. G. Brown, Twelfth Infantry; First Lieutenant Placidus Ord, Nineteenth Infantry.

II. The Department Staff will remain as at present constituted.

Twenty-fourth Infantry.—Leave of absence for twenty days was April 21 granted Chaplain John N. Schultz (Fort Brown, Texas).

Eleventh Infantry.—First Lieutenant Wm. Hoffman was April 24 assigned to duty as Acting Engineer Officer of the Department. He was April 19 ordered to proceed to Austin, Texas, on public business, on completion of which he will return to Department Headquarters.

On completing the duty assigned to him from Department Headquarters at Fort Duncan, he was April 26 ordered to proceed to Fort Clark, Texas, and there make "measurements and levels," with the view of establishing a reservoir for fire purposes at that post.

Twenty-fifth Infantry.—The General Court-martial of which Captain D. D. Van Valzah, is president, was April 24 dissolved.

Fort Davis.—A General Court-martial convened at Fort Davis, Texas, May 3. Detail for the court: Captain David Schooley and First Lieutenant Wallace Tear, Twenty-fifth Infantry; First Lieutenant W. R. Harmon, Tenth Cavalry; Second Lieutenants Harry Reade and J. C. Ord, Twenty-fifth Infantry. First Lieutenant C. N. Gray, Adjutant, Twenty-fifth Infantry, Judge-Advocate.

Tenth Cavalry.—Colonel B. H. Grierson was April 29 ordered to proceed to Fort Concho, Texas, and assume command of that post. Company D, Tenth Cavalry, now en route from Fort Sill, Ind. T., to Fort Concho, Texas, will upon arrival at Fort Richardson, Texas, remain there until further orders.

San Antonio, Texas.—A General Court-martial was ordered to convene in this city, April 23, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of Captain A. H. Holgate, Corps of Engineers. Detail for the court: Lieutenant-Colonels S. B. Holabird and Charles H. Tompkins, Quartermaster's Department; Surgeon John Moore, Medical Department; Captain Frank T. Bennett, Ninth Cavalry; Captain Clifton Comly, Ordnance Department; First Lieutenants Hugh G. Brown, Twelfth Infantry; Alfred M. Raphael, Eleventh Infantry. Captain C. D. Emory, Ninth Infantry, Judge-Advocate.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE SOUTH.

Major-General I. McDowell; Headquarters, Louisville, Ky.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Major-General I. McDowell; Headquarters, Louisville, Kentucky

First Artillery.—Leave of absence for one month was April 26 granted First Lieutenant James L. Sherman (Charleston, S. C.)

Eighteenth Infantry.—Leave of absence for one month, with permission to apply to Headquarters Division of the South for an extension of one month, was April 23 granted First Lieutenant Cass Durham (Atlanta, Ga.)

Medical Department.—Surgeon J. F. Head, U. S. Army, was April 30 announced as Medical Director of the Department.

Assistant Surgeon F. W. Elbrey, U. S. Army, was April 21 ordered to proceed to Lebanon, Ky., and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty.

Quartermaster's Department.—Leave of absence for one month, on surgeon's certificate of disability, with permission to leave the limits of the Department, was April 23 granted Captain A. P. Blunt, Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. Army (Nashville, Tenn.)

Sixteenth Infantry.—Sergeant John G. Hewett (K) was April 27 transferred to the General Service Detachment at Department Headquarters.

Second Artillery.—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Johnston, N. C., May 5. Assistant Surgeon Daniel Weisel, U. S. Army, and the following officers of this regiment were detailed for the court: Captain F. B. Hamilton; First Lieutenants E. T. C. Richmond, John A. Campbell; Second Lieutenant W. P. Edgerton. Captain A. C. M. Pennington, Judge-Advocate.

Atlanta, Ga.—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Atlanta, Ga., April 23. Detail for the court: Captains Jacob Kline, Eighteenth Infantry; William Mills and William Falck, Second Infantry; First Lieutenant Abner Haines, Jr., Second Infantry; Assistant Surgeon Louis M. Maus, U. S. Army; Second Lieutenant William V. Wolfe, Second Infantry. Second Lieutenant Frank O. Briggs, Second Infantry, Judge-Advocate.

Second Infantry.—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Mobile Barracks, Mobile, Alabama, April 23. Assistant Surgeon Edward B. Moseley, U. S. Army, and the following officers of this regiment were detailed for the court: Major D. P. Hancock; Captain A. S. Daggett; First Lieutenant Thos. Drury; Second Lieutenants Sidney E. Clark, William J. Turner. First Lieutenant Samuel McKeever, Judge-Advocate.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

Major-General W. S. Hancock; Headquarters, New York.

Officers Registered.—The following officers were registered at Headquarters Military Division of the Atlantic, for the week ending May 4, 1875: Major J. W. Barlow, Engineer Corps; Second Lieutenant E. S. Dudley, Second Artillery; Major John V. Du Bois, Third Cavalry; First Lieutenants R. Norwood, Second Cavalry; C. Chase, Third Artillery; Thomas Blair, Fifteenth Infantry; Captain Jacob Paulus, Twenty-fifth Infantry; Lieutenant-Colonel H. W. Wessels, U. S. Army; First Lieutenant M. Crawford, Second Artillery; Second Lieutenant J. H. Pardee, Twenty-third Infantry; Major George A. Gordon, Fifth Cavalry; Lieutenant-Colonel G. A. Custer, Seventh Cavalry; Major J. M. Robertson, Third Artillery.

Twenty-second Infantry.—First Lieutenant George S. L. Ward, Aide-de-camp, was April 30 ordered to proceed to Albany, N. Y., and thence to Columbus, Ohio, and make an inspection of the penitentiaries at those places used as military prisons. On the completion of this duty he will return to Division Headquarters.

Fifth Artillery.—Second Lieutenant Charles R. Barnett was April 29 ordered to proceed, without delay, to Fort Foote, Md., and report to the commanding officer for temporary Court-martial duty, on the completion of which he will rejoin his station. The commanding officer Fort McHenry, Md., will direct an officer of his command to report, without delay, to the commanding officer Fort Foote, Md., for temporary Court-martial duty, and, on the completion of the duty, to rejoin his station.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. T. Dent, Fifth Artillery, is in Washington, the guest of Marshal Sharp.

Inspections.—The following officers were May 1 assigned to inspection duty: Captain John S. Wharton, Nineteenth Infantry, Aide-de-Camp, at Division Headquarters; Major George P. Andrews, Fifth Artillery, at Boston, Mass.; Colonel David S. Stanley, Twenty-second Infantry, at Detroit, Mich.; Major Gustavus A. De Russy, Third Artillery, at Buffalo, N. Y.; First Lieutenant George S. L. Ward, Twenty-second Infantry, Aide-de-Camp, at Philadelphia, Pa.; Captain Joseph G. Ramsay, Second Artillery, at Baltimore, Md.; and First Lieutenant William W. Daugherty, Twenty-second Infantry, at Fort Mackinac, Mich.

Artillery School.—The graduating ceremonies at the Artillery School took place on the evening of Wednesday, April 28. The band of the Artillery School was formed on the parade ground, and a brilliant display of fireworks was witnessed by a large crowd of spectators. The fireworks over, they repaired to the band room, which was decorated for the occasion with a bunting. The stage was occupied by General Barry and Staff, and the instructors of the School, and the band were stationed just in the rear. After the overture from Fra Diavola, which the band rendered in fine style, General Barry introduced Lieutenant E. M. Cobb, Second Artillery, who, having graduated at the head of the class, was selected to read an essay. The subject was "Ancient and Modern Warfare." General Barry, after apologizing for the absence of the

Secretary of War, who was expected to deliver the diplomas to the graduates, but whose official duties prevented his attendance, then presented the diplomas to the graduates whose names we published last week in the order of their rank as then given. General Barry addressed the graduates as follows:

OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN: On several previous occasions, more appropriate than the present, I have publicly expressed to you my estimate of the value of the course of study and practice at the Artillery School. I do not think I can overstate that value, and certainly I do not wish that you should underrate it. Nevertheless, I shall content myself on the present occasion, with but little more than this simple reference to the subject. No one who is familiar with the vagaries of human nature, the extraordinary idiosyncrasies of individuals, or the secret springs of human action will be astonished that the Artillery School—that Artillery School—should have its opponents. It is, however, a matter of astonishment as well as of regret that such opponents—however insignificant their numbers may be—should be of the particular class of persons for whose especial benefit the School was established, and in whose interest, I no not hesitate to say it, has been conscientiously administered from the very outset. It is certainly a curious spectacle to see its success denied or its duty here have been industriously availed themselves of the numerous advantages offered, have been made sensible of the lasting benefit that its teachings and its practice have conferred upon them, and that they are, must be, and will be the School's friends and defenders. I trust that my deep and abiding interest in the enterprise, and my earnest and unwavering belief in the successful future of the Artillery, have not clouded my judgment, nor betrayed me into speaking a word too much, nor a word too strongly.

Active as some of these opponents seem to be with the pen, I cannot resist the conviction that their number is small, and their influence slight. Neither can I resist the far more gratifying conviction that a very considerable majority of those who have been admitted to duty here have been industriously availed themselves of the numerous advantages offered, have been made sensible of the lasting benefit that its teachings and its practice have conferred upon them, and that they are, must be, and will be the School's friends and defenders. I trust that my deep and abiding interest in the enterprise, and my earnest and unwavering belief in the successful future of the Artillery, have not clouded my judgment, nor betrayed me into speaking a word too much, nor a word too strongly.

Officers of the Class of 1875: I am sure that your good sound sense will prevent your committing the grave error of believing that what you have seen or done here, or at West Point, or even that your war or peace experience in the Army have finished your education as officers of Artillery. You must by this time be satisfied that something more than that is required of you, the trappings or a scarlet field for the shoulder strap, or an acquaintance, greater or less, with artillery tactics, is requisite for an Artillery officer. Your art is a progressive one—even more so in our day than in those of Gustavus Adolphus, Charles XII., Frederick the Great, Louis XIV., Napoleon Bonaparte, and the other great masters of Artillery, at whose shrines we very properly make adoration. I repeat, your art is a progressive one; you must lead or at least keep pace with its progress if you are to be worthy of belonging to it, or desire to honor it or to be honored by it. Your year at the Artillery School has established your base, and set you upon the road on which you are to march. Observation, reading, and study, guided by intelligent and a conscientious and earnest determination to persevere and to succeed, must do the rest.

In conclusion, Gentlemen, it is my very pleasant duty to commend you for uniform attention to study and to military duty generally; and I find especial gratification in complimenting you upon the cheerfulness, good nature, and harmony which have characterized your intercourse with your military superiors and with each other.

Wishing each and all speedy promotion, and every other success in official or private life, I now bid the Class of 1875 a very cordial farewell.

At the conclusion of this address the hall was cleared and a hop improvised, the dancing continuing until near midnight.

The following is a list of the Class of 1875, arranged according to rank. It will be observed that the Cavalry, the Infantry, and the Marine Corps are represented as well as the Artillery:

1. 1st Lieut. R. G. Howell, Second Artillery.
2. 1st Lieut. & Brev. Capt. E. Van A. Andrus, 1st Art.
3. 1st Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Chas. Morris, 5th Art'y.
4. 1st Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Wm. Ennis, 4th Art'y.
5. 1st Lieut. Constantine Chase, Third Artillery.
6. 1st Lieut. A. C. Taylor, Second Artillery.
7. 1st Lieut. H. J. Reilly, Fifth Artillery.
8. 1st Lieut. F. C. Nichols, First Artillery.
9. 1st Lieut. Luigi Lomia, Fifth Artillery.
10. 1st Lieut. C. S. Heintzelman, Third Artillery.
11. 1st Lieut. Edward Davis, Third Artillery.
12. 1st Lieut. Samuel R. Jones, Fourth Artillery.
13. 2nd Lieut. J. C. Shaffer, U. S. Marine Corps.
14. 2nd Lieut. E. S. Dudley, Second Artillery.
15. 2nd Lieut. D. H. Floyd, Ninth Cavalry.
16. 2nd Lieut. J. R. Pierce, 24th Infantry.
17. 2nd Lieut. E. T. Brown, Fifth Artillery.
18. 2nd Lieut. J. E. Myers, Third Artillery.
19. 2nd Lieut. H. M. Andrews, First Artillery.
20. 2nd Lieut. J. L. Wilson, Fourth Artillery.
21. 2nd Lieut. F. S. Rice, First Artillery.
22. 2nd Lieut. G. L. Anderson, Fourth Artillery.
23. 2nd Lieut. A. H. Mellen, Second Artillery.

Fort Monroe, Va.—"I give below the score of a match game of base ball, which came off here on the 24th inst., between the Elder and the Benjamin B. B. Clubs. The ground was in good order, the day fine, and being the first game of the season, and the first time that both clubs appeared in their new and handsome uniforms, the result was anxiously awaited. The playing on both sides was remarkably good."

BENJAMIN.	R.	ELDER.	R.
Bird, r. f.	2	Daly, p.	2
Giachetti, Wm., c.	3	Hayes, c.	0
Ames, p.	3	Dike (Corpl), 1st b.	0
Hogan, l. f.	1	Leary, 2d b.	1
Giachetti, A., ss.	1	Burt, 3d b.	1
Flanagan (Corpl), 1st b.	2	Bailey (Sgt), ss.	1
Graham, 3d b.	1	Beans, c. f.	0
Lawton (Corpl) c. f.	2	Brooks, l. f.	1
Giachetti, Joe, 2d b.	3	Ryan, r. f.	0
Total.	18	Total.	6

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC.

Major-Gen. J. M. Schofield: Hdqrs San Francisco, Cal.

Officers Registered.—The following officers registered their names at Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, during the week ending Tuesday, April 13, 1875: Brigadier-General George Crook, U. S. Army; Colonel Langdon C. Easton, Quartermaster's Department; Captain A. H. Nickerson, Twenty-third Infantry; Second Lieutenant John G. Bourke, Third Cavalry; Major J. O. Dewey, Pay Department.

Fourth Artillery.—Captain George B. Rodney and

Second Lieutenant George H. Paddock, Presidio, Cal., were April 15 ordered to report at Headquarters Department of the Columbia, Portland, Oregon, on or before April 27, 1875. When the services of these officers are no longer required at Portland, they will return to their station.

Inspector-General's Department.—Special orders were given April 13 to Lieut.-Colonel Roger Jones, Assistant Inspector-General, to proceed to San Rafael, Cal., on April 11, and on completing his duties there to return to his station.

Preservation of Food Fishes.—By Department S. O. No. 40, permission is given to ship to Mr. Lucian N. Turner, U. S. Signal Officer, St. Michael, Alaska, fifty gallons of Alcohol, to be used in the preservation of food fishes.

Changes of Station.—Captain Richard F. O'Beirne, Twenty-first Infantry, was April 8 assigned to duty as Aide-de-Camp on the staff of the Major-General commanding the Military Division of the Pacific, vice First Lieutenant William Ennis, Fourth Artillery, relieved at his own request. First Lieutenant William F. Stewart, Fourth Artillery, will proceed to Sacramento, Cal., May 1, 1875, on temporary Recruiting duty, relieving Captain George B. Sanford, First Cavalry, who will report in San Francisco as Recruiting officer, relieving Captain Richard F. O'Beirne, Twenty-first Infantry.

Cavalry Depot.—Benicia Barracks, Cal., is discontinued as a Cavalry Depot. The permanent party will, however, remain there for the present. All enlisted men at the post not of the permanent party, nor the companies garrisoning the post, will be sent at once to Angel Island, Cal. S. O. 43, April 16.

Twelfth Infantry.—Leave of absence for two months was April 16 granted First Lieutenant George W. Kingsbury (Camp Mojave, A. T.), with permission to go beyond the limits of this Military Division, and apply to the Assistant Adjutant-General, Headquarters of the Army, for an extension of six months.

Discharging Soldiers.—The attention of officers whose duty it is to sign certificates of character for discharged soldiers, is particularly invited to G. O. No. 1, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, January 9, 1869. The space on the discharge left for the certificate of character should be cut off if the man is not fit for re-enlistment. Where the man has good and bad habits or traits of character, and the officer is in doubt about his fitness to re-enter the Army, believing it to depend upon circumstances, he should word the certificate according to the facts and fully. Where there is no doubt about the man's worthiness, he should be recommended accordingly. Circular, San Francisco, Cal., April 21, 1875.

DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.

Medical Department.—A. A. Surgeon Samuel J. Reid, U. S. Army, was April 17 assigned to duty at Camp Gaston, Cal., and will report to the commanding officer of that post to relieve A. A. Surgeon T. T. Cabaniss, U. S. Army, who will, at his own request, report to the commanding officer of Camp Gaston, for the annulment of his contract.

Fourth Artillery.—Leave of absence for twenty days was April 16 granted Second Lieutenant George H. Paddock, stationed at the Presidio of San Francisco, to take effect on the completion of his duty before the U. S. District Court at Portland, Oregon, under subpoena dated April 3, 1875.

Twelfth Infantry.—Captain Richard C. Parker, now at Angel Island, Cal., was April 13 ordered to proceed to join his company (E) at Camp Gaston, Cal., as soon as the trail from Arcata, Cal., to that post is in a suitable condition for the transportation of himself and baggage. On the arrival of Captain Parker, First Lieutenant George W. Kingsbury, recently promoted, and now at that post, will proceed to join his company (I) at Camp Mojave, A. T.

The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant D. J. Craig, R. Q. M., Twelfth Infantry, was April 13 extended thirty days on surgeon's certificate of disability.

First Cavalry.—The veterinary surgeon of the First Cavalry, now at Benicia Barracks, Cal., was April 10 ordered to proceed to Camp Halleck, Nev., and examine the public animals at that post. In case any of them should be found affected with glanders, those so affected, together with all articles used in connection with them, will be condemned and destroyed by the post commander, and every precaution taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

Increase of Rations.—Under authority of G. O. No. 42, c. 2, from W. D., A. G. O., the ration of bread at Benicia Barracks, Cal., and at Camp McDermitt, Nev., has been increased to 22 ounces—it being impracticable to raise vegetables at those posts.

DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.

Bret. Maj.-Gen. O. O. Howard: Headquarters, Portland, Oregon.

Pay Department.—Major and Paymaster James P. Canby was April 12 ordered to pay the troops to include the muster of February 28, 1875, at Fort Boise; and returning via Forts Walla Walla and Lapwai will pay the troops at those posts to include the muster of April 30, 1875.

Fourteenth Infantry.—First Lieutenant Joseph A. Sladen, Aide-de-Camp, was April 14 ordered to proceed to Fort Walla Walla—to arrive there on or before the 20th instant—and report in person to the Department commander to accompany him to Fort Colville and return to Portland.

Inspectors.—The following officers were April 16 appointed to act as inspectors: Captain Marcus P. Miller and First Lieutenant Peter Leary, Jr., Fourth Artillery; Colonel Frank Wheaton, Second Infantry; Major Elmer Otis and Captain James Jackson, First Cavalry; Captain Patrick Collins, Twenty-first Infantry.

Fort Townsend.—Major William A. Rucker, Paymaster, was April 10 ordered to pay, to include the muster of February 28, 1875, Hospital Steward Hermon Nebelsueck, in Portland under orders for Fort Townsend, W. T., and without means to join his post.

At his request, approved by the Medical Director, the contract of A. A. Surgeon Fred. W. Sparling is annulled, to take effect upon the receipt of the order at the post of Fort Townsend.

DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA.

Brevet Major-General August V. Kautz: Headquarters, Prescott.

Whipple Depot.—Major A. W. Evans, Third Cavalry, Captain J. J. Van Horn, Eighth Infantry, and First Lieutenant Bishop Aldrich, Eighth Infantry, met at Whipple Depot, A. T., April 5, as a Board of Survey, to examine and report upon the condition, and responsibility therefor, of certain articles of clothing, for which the Depot Quartermaster is responsible, reported to be in a damaged condition.

Camp Grant.—A General Court-martial was constituted to assemble at Camp Grant, A. T., April 24. Detail for the court: Captains Alfred T. Smith, Eighth Infantry; George McC. Miller, Assistant Surgeon; First Lieutenants Frank T. Adams, Eighth Infantry; A. E. Woodson, Fifth Cavalry; Second Lieutenants Charles H. Watts and E. P. Eckerson, Fifth Cavalry. First Lieutenant Alfred B. Bache, Fifth Cavalry, Judge-Advocate.

Medical Department.—Upon arriving in this Department, Assistant Surgeon B. G. Semig, will report in person without delay, to the commanding officer, Fort Yuma, Cal., for duty at that post.

A. A. Surgeon W. H. Corbuser was ordered to proceed May 1 to San Francisco, Cal., reporting upon arrival to the Assistant Adjutant-General, Military Division of the Pacific, for annulment of contract.

Fort Whipple.—A General Court-martial was constituted to assemble at Fort Whipple, A. T., April 16. Detail for the court: Major A. W. Evans, Third Cavalry; Captain J. J. Van Horn, Eighth Infantry; Captain Henry Lippincott, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Army; First Lieutenant Bishop Aldrich, Eighth Infantry; Second Lieutenants Edward Lynch, Eighth Infantry; Hoel S. Bishop, Fifth Cavalry. First Lieutenant E. B. Savage, Eighth Infantry, Judge-Advocate.

Fifth Cavalry.—Telegraphic instructions were sent April 13, directing Captain J. W. Mason, to report in person without delay, at Department Headquarters. When no longer required Captain Mason will return to his proper station.

At the last fortnightly meeting of the American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia, Dr. J. L. Leconte read a paper, communicated by W. S. Hoffman, M.D., on "Cremation among the Digger Indians." The author refers to a previous description of his of a funeral ceremony among that sub-tribe of Pah Utes which inhabits the vicinity of Spring Mountain, Nevada. He considers the Pah Utes and Gosh Utes, scattered over an irregular belt of 2,000 miles, as representing a common type. Cremation among the Diggers around Marysville, Cal., resembles the same ceremony among the Indians of Spring Mountain, and is described as follows: When a male Indian becomes dangerously sick the others move off and leave him to himself. Some relative supplies him daily with food and water. After death his male friends tie him in his blanket with grass ropes, and build a pyre of a little more than a cord of wood four feet broad and eight feet long, upon which is placed the corpse and valuables of deceased. The Indians form a circle around the pile, fire is applied, and some procure long poles with which to stir up the embers. When the body is reduced to the minimum bulk, the widow approaches, and scraping up some of the resinous exudation of the pine, smears her face and hair with it, signifying that she will not again entertain proposals of marriage so long as any trace of the resin adheres to her person. The Modocs practised this rite until 1868, when it gave place to burial, which is the custom of the tribes north of them. But with them the chief mourner substituted the blood and grease which ran from the body for the resin, and the ashes were buried near camp in a bowl-shaped basket.

A MEETING will be held in New York City on the 19th of May, 1875, at 11 o'clock, a. m., at Cooper Institute, room 24, or Geographical Society's rooms, same building, to organize an "International Association for Protecting Game and Fish," whose business it will be to select a competent board of naturalists, fish culturists, game breeders, and sportsmen, who shall be empowered to draft suitable laws and submit them to Congress, or duly constituted legislative bodies, for approval. Every part of the continent is to be represented in the membership of this new association, and the co-operation of Canada is deemed indispensable to success in securing a thorough protection for game, and uniformity of the game laws between the two countries, as well as the enactment and enforcement of laws that will prevent game and fish being shipped across the line and sold clandestinely or in open defiance of law.

GENERAL W. F. SMITH has been appointed a member of the New York Board of Police Commissioners. As soon as he took his seat, the Board insisted upon electing him Treasurer, in spite of his most vigorous protestations that he did not know how to take care of his own money, much less that of others. It must give New York politicians a new sensation to find men coming into office who are not anxious to have other people's money in their pockets. Indeed, the appearance of men of military training in the leading positions at the New York City Hall promises to be profitable in sensations for the men "inside politics."

THE NAVY.

The Editor invites for this department of the JOURNAL all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movement of officers or vessels.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, May 3, 1875.

The following circular has been issued by the Navy Department:

THE *Tennessee* was put in commission at New York, May 1.

LIEUTENANT J. A. CHESLEY relieved Lieutenant Isaac Hazlett of the command of the *Manhattan* at Pensacola on the 26th of April.

ENSIGN WM. A. MARSHALL has been recommended by an Examining Board at Washington for promotion to the next higher grade.

THE *Sabine*, now the receiving-ship at Portsmouth, N. H., is to be used for the enlistment of boys for service in the Navy on the same conditions and under the same regulations as those enlisted for the *Minnesota* at New York.

The trial of the torpedo boat *Alarm* on the Potomac recently, is reported as having been very successful, so far as speed and other qualities are concerned. It is claimed for her that she is the most formidable vessel of the kind afloat, able to overtake or escape from any ordinary war vessels.

COMMANDER S. L. BREESE, commanding the *Ossipee*, reports his arrival at Vera Cruz, April 15. Affairs are quiet, and none of our countrymen were in political distress. Two cases of yellow fever had occurred in the city during the week. The *Ossipee* left April 17, for Tampico. All well on board.

The U. S. ship *Sabine*, at Portsmouth, N. H., will be used for the enlistment of boys under the provisions of the circular of April 8, 1875, and the same rules and regulations will apply to them as to those received on board the flagship *Minnesota* at New York.

GEORGE M. ROBESON, Secretary of the Navy.

On the 15th of April the *Junata*, Commander S. D. Greene, in company with the flagship *Franklin*, left Ville Franche, France, and arrived at Spezia, Italy, April 17, finding U. S. S. *Alaska* in port. The *Congress* is still lying at Ville Franche, and will most likely remain there for some time to come.

MATE L. G. COOK, of the *Triana*, has been detached from the command of the *Triana*, at the Washington Navy-yard, and ordered to proceed with the crew intended for the *Blue Light* to New London, Conn., and there report to Commodore Lester A. Beardslee, as executive of the *Blue Light*, and, after performing special duty with the United States fishing commission in the New England waters, he will return to Washington and resume the command of the *Triana*. The *Blue Light* will come to New York to receive some slight repairs before proceeding on the fishing cruise.

SAN FRANCISCO has been excited of late by a religious "revival" which seems to have extended to the receiving ship *Independence*, on board of which daily religious meetings have been held. A party of revivalists headed by a famous exhorter named Hammond, recently visited the *Benicia*, and the *Vallejo Chronicle* says: "The ladies of the party were showed over the ship, and, notwithstanding they appeared in the role of religious propagandists, the younger ones did not appear entirely indifferent to the attentions of the officers."

AFTER a protracted consideration, the marine blouse, or patrol jacket, has been adopted for the use of the officers stationed at the Naval Academy, and will be called the "Academic blouse," or coat. The braid across the breast is omitted, and that on the sleeves arranged in bands of the same width and number as the gold lace bands to which the wearer is entitled. The designations of rank and corps are to be of gold and silver embroidery, sewed on the standing collar. The costume is soldierly, but somewhat monotonous, there being no perceptible break in "clean blue from head to foot." A scarlet stripe on the leg would afford relief, and be still more soldierly.

LIST of officers of the *Lackawanna*, which vessel arrived at Mare Island on the 11th ult.: Captain E. Y. McCauley; Lieutenant-Commander A. S. Crowninshield; Lieutenants Joseph Marthon and Wm. H. Webb; Masters H. L. Tremain, C. W. Ruschenberger, and Geo. P. Colocoris; Ensign J. A. H. Nickels; Surgeon W. K. Scofield; Assistant Surgeon C. E. Black; P. A. Paymaster H. T. Skelding; Chief Engineer H. W. Fitch; P. A. Engineer J. G. Brosnahan (passenger); Second Lieutenant Marines W. S. Schenck; Captains Clerk Reah Frazer; Paymasters Clerk G. H. Vernon; Boatswain C. E. Hawkins; Gunner James Hayes; Carpenter N. H. Jenkins; Sailmaker Wm. Cuddy.

In addition to their duties as members of the Examining Board at Washington, Commodores J. W. A. Nicholson, C. H. B. Caldwell and John C. Febriger, have been directed by the Secretary of the Navy to revise the Regulations for the Government of the U. S. Navy. The last edition of this book was published in 1870, since which many changes have taken place both by the issue of General Orders and by legislation. The book as it now stands is entirely unreliable for reference. The duties of the board will be to cut out all that has been annulled by subsequent action of the Department, to introduce new matter absolutely necessary and to reconcile conflicting or doubtful clauses. It is not, we understand, proposed to make any material alteration in the Blue-book. A radical change could not be effected satisfactorily by a board of Line-officers alone. Any change that the board may suggest will be submitted to the Department for consideration,

and such action thereon as it may deem proper. The book will certainly admit of great elimination, as it is particularly verbose. It is to be hoped at least, that there will not be an enlargement of it in that respect.

SPEAKING of recent changes in Washington society, the *Capital* of that city says: "Sorrow will be increased to something like despair when it is learned that Doctor Basil Norris of the Army bids us adieu. The sullen apathy and gloom is darkened when we hear that Lieutenant MacDonald of the Marines is to be assigned to New York, and at his own request, because Washington is dull. Such tidings are sad. The face of nature brightens up, however, with the cheerful information that in requital for our social losses we have other social gains. For instance, there is Lieutenant-Commander Francis M. Green, lately engaged in surveying the waters of the West Indies, who returns to us human, handsome and liable to everything pretty, and resumes his duties in the Hydrographic Office. Lieutenant E. H. C. Leutze, son of the celebrated artist, together with Lieutenant E. W. Very, late of the Panama surveying expedition, are homeward bound, and their coming is much looked for by our fair ladies and the world in general."

At the N. Y. Navy-yard, the *Tennessee* went into nominal commission on Saturday; but as yet the ship's company has not yet been transferred from the Receiving ship, and it seems uncertain when this will be done. The engines were stopped last week in consequence of some trouble with the condenser, and there is apparently "a hitch" some where. No one seems to know exactly when this vessel will receive her outfit or be ready to leave for her station. The *Powhatan* was to leave this week with the monitor *Catskill* in tow. The latter has received her guns, and her destination is said to be Washington and not League Island. The Department of Construction being short of funds no work is being done for the *Minnesota* except such as can be performed by details of men from the *Roanoke*. It is uncertain when this vessel will be in suitable condition to receive her crew. A number of lads have been enlisted during the last two weeks, and it is hoped that the Navy Department may soon have its plans perfected for the organization of this new system of training upon some proper basis, so as to secure absolute uniformity in the three ships—*Jamestown*, *Minnesota* and *Sabine*. At present it seems to outsiders as if the plans were crude and ill digested, those in charge not knowing exactly what they desire to do. It would be greatly to the interest of the Service if Captain S. B. Luce, of the Boston Yard, who has made this subject the study of many years, could be selected by the Department to prepare a uniform system of instruction to be carried out in all the training ships that may be put in commission. The *Intrepid* is still on the dry dock, and the *Nina* is receiving stores, and will probably leave in a few days for the Torpedo Station. A considerable force of men in the Yards and Docks Department are at work on the Cob dock, which is being piled and refaced opposite the Vermont landing.

THE Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph* reports that at their yard on the Kensington front of the Delaware, Philadelphia, Messrs. Neafie and Levy have on the stocks two vessels of war for the Haytian government. The larger of these two vessels will be of 700 tons burthen, about 190 feet long, 33 feet beam, and 14 deep. She will be built first-class throughout; oak frame, copper fastened, and planked above water with yellow pine on account of her destination to a tropical climate. Her bottom is solid up to the bilge. She will be rigged as a bark, and is to be completely fitted in all respects. Her engines are of the direct acting horizontal surface condensing type, with cylinders of 38 inches in diameter and 24 inches stroke. The condenser is arranged to work either on the surface or as a jet. Steam is supplied from two return tubular boilers, 11 feet 6 inches wide and 8 feet long, fitted with three furnaces of 114 feet grate surface. Both engines and boilers are completely surrounded by coal bunkers as a protection against shot or shell from an enemy. The battery will consist of an 11-inch Rodman gun amidships, two 30-pounder Parrott rifles at either end, and two broadside 32-pounder smooth-bores. Boats, anchors, chains, etc., will be added, so that the vessel will be delivered ready for sea and service. The propeller will be of the Philadelphia type, four-bladed, 10 feet in diameter, and 13 feet pitch. The smaller vessel will be similar to the larger one in construction. She will be 158 feet long, 29 feet beam, and 12 feet depth of hold. Her engines will be of the same type as the other—the cylinders 33 inches diameter by 20 inches stroke. The boilers will be of the locomotive style, with two furnaces in each, about 11 feet long and 8 feet across the face. She will be braced, and carry a battery of one 11-inch pivot gun amidships and a couple of 30-pounder Parrott rifles at either end. The vessels are expected to steam about twelve miles an hour. The vessels described are being built for Admiral DeJole on account of his government, and are under the immediate superintendence of C. P. Kuhnhardt, of Philadelphia. The double-turreted monitor *Terror* is receiving an iron hull at the yard of the Messrs. Cramp and Sons. Her hull was formerly of wood, with heavy iron-plating, but all the timbers are to be removed and a double-skinned hull of iron substituted. New engines are also to be placed upon her, and when completed she will be one of the most formidable vessels in the Navy.

From the U. S. steamer *Worcester*, Port Royal, S. C., a correspondent writes April 30, 1875: "I send the following score of a match game of base ball played between the U. S. steamer *Worcester* B. C., composed of officers attached to her, and the Cosmopolitan B. C. of Beaufort, S. C. Through the kindness of Admiral Mullany we were allowed to challenge and play the Cosmopolitans on Monday last. The fleet are anchored six miles below Port Royal, and early Monday morning we, the *Worcesters*, started to take

the train for Beaufort from Port Royal. The half hour's ride in the cars we whiled away by reading the bibles, of which there were plenty in the car, and some body said they were there to prepare passengers for the next world, as accidents were frequent on railroads having them. We arrived on the ball grounds by 10.30, but the Cosmopolitans did not until 12 M., through some misunderstanding in regard to the time we were to call game. Therefore, five innings only were played, the *Worcesters* having to return to their ship by the 2 P. M. train. By the time the game opened the grounds were filled with ladies, gentlemen, and officers from the fleet, among whom stood Admiral Mullany and his staff. The day was beautiful, and the only thing to be regretted was that the game could not have been played out. The *Worcesters* record is a clean one so far, they having played games for the past two years in most of the ports the ship has visited while on this station. They had no practice for this game, having been at sea for the past six weeks, and played well, considering this fact. The return game will be played soon, and the Cosmopolitans are practicing hard for it, we hear, and hope to win. *Nous verrons.*

WORCESTERS.	R.	O.	COSMOPOLITANS.	R.	O.
McCrea, 1 b.....	4	1	Wallace, c. f.....	1	1
Hutchins, l. f.....	3	3	Clancy, l. f.....	3	1
Calhoun, p. f.....	3	1	Wilson, r. f.....	1	3
Burwell, c. f.....	3	1	Harrison, c.....	1	3
Osterhaus, c.....	3	1	C. Harrison, 3 b.....	2	2
Noell, r. f.....	2	1	Harris, 3 b.....	2	2
W. Whiting, 3 b.....	2	2	Wright, c.....	0	2
H. Whiting, 2 b.....	2	2	Boyce, p.....	1	1
Hyatt, s. s.....	1	3	Bontelle, 1 b.....	1	1
Total.....	23	15	Total.....	10	15
Innings.....	1	2	3	4	5
Worcesters.....	5	4	1	5	22 runs.
Cosmopolitans.....	7	0	0	10 runs.	
Runs earned.—Worcesters 16; Cosmopolitans 4.					
Umpire—F. S. Swift.					
Scorers—W. G. Jones and A. Smith.					
Time of game—1 hour, 30 minutes.					

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

APRIL 30.—Master Chas. A. Bradbury, to examination for promotion.

MAY 1.—Gunner E. J. Beacham, to take passage in the steamer *Tennessee* to the Asiatic Station, and on his arrival there to report for duty on board the *Kearsage*.

DETACHED.

APRIL 30.—Lieutenant-Commander B. P. Lambertson has reported his return home, having been detached from the Dictator on the 9th inst., and has been placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant Samuel W. Very, from the Navy-yard, Boston, and ordered to the Hydrographic Office.

Lieutenant Chas. T. Norton, from the *Kansas*, and ordered to the North Atlantic Station on the 1st June next.

MAY 1.—Lieutenant-Commander Henry Glass, from the Nautical School Ship *Jamestown*, at Mare Island, California, and ordered as executive on board the receiving ship *Independence*.

Lieutenant D. Delehan, from the receiving ship *Independence*, at Mare Island, California, and ordered to the receiving ship *Vermont*, at New York.

Lieutenant F. J. Drake, and Master Nelson T. Houston, from the Nautical School Ship *Jamestown*, and ordered to the receiving ship *Independence*.

Master Wm. F. Day has reported his return home, having been detached from the Dictator on the 30th ult., and ordered to examination for promotion.

Surgeon A. C. Rhoades, from the *Benicia*, and placed on sick leave.

Passed Assistant Surgeon A. F. Magruder, from the Nautical School Ship *Jamestown*, and ordered to the Navy-yard, Mare Island, California.

Passed Assistant Surgeon A. F. Price, from the *Powhatan*, and placed on waiting orders.

Assistant Paymaster Curtis H. Thompson, from the *Palos*, Asiatic Station, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to return home and report arrival.

Assistant Paymaster George A. Deering, from the *Triana*, and ordered to the *Palos*, Asiatic Station, per steamer of the 15th inst. from San Francisco.

MAY 3.—Lieutenant Isaac Hazlett has reported his return home, having been detached from the command of the *Manhattan* on the 20th ult., and has been placed on waiting orders.

MAY 5.—Lieutenant Andrew Dunlap, Jr., from the Hydrographic Office, and ordered to the receiving ship *Sabine*, at Portsmouth, N. H., on the 11th inst.

Lieutenant R. Mason Lisle has reported his return home, having been detached from the Hartford, Asiatic Station, on the 15th March, and has been placed on waiting orders.

Master M. C. Dimock, from the Navy-yard, Washington, and granted three months' leave.

PROMOTED.

Master Chas. F. Norton to be a lieutenant in the Navy from January 6, 1875.

Master Charles A. Bradbury to be a lieutenant in the Navy from May 1, 1875.

Master Wm. P. Day to be a lieutenant in the Navy from January 23, 1875.

Ensign Martial C. Dimock to be a master in the Navy from January 1, 1875.

Ensign Wm. A. Marshall to be a master in the Navy from April 22, 1875.

Assistant Engineer Wm. A. Mintzer to be a passed assistant engineer in the Navy from September 26, 1874.

APPOINTED.

Lloyd Byron Baldwin to be an assistant surgeon in the Navy from May 1, 1875.

LEAVE EXTENDED.

The leave of absence of Captain Chas. H. Baldwin has been extended four months.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Surgeon-General, for the week ending May 5, 1875:

John McCabe, beneficiary, April 27, Naval Hospital, Philadelphia.

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York *Tribune* writing from Hobart Town, Tasmania, February 14, says: "Nearly three months have passed since I wrote the last letter. The *Sveatara* had landed all the parties of observation and returned to this place to refit. After two weeks had passed and the painting and scrubbing were finished, the ship looked like a new pin, and Hobart Town claimed the *Sveatara* as her own. The officers were welcome at the houses of the citizens, and they in return came on board whenever it suited them, and hospitality and kindnesses were exchanged. The crew were also granted liberty on shore, and the sailors received high compliments for their good con-

duct. Sailor-like, they mounted horses and amused the people by their quaint horsemanship, but they entered into no excesses, and few cases of drunkenness occurred. In return for the hospitality that had been extended and received by all on board the *Seatar*, the captain invited the members of the Ministry to go down to Port Arthur in the *Seatar* instead of the little schooner which heretofore they had been obliged to use, and which was sometimes three days in making the trip. The invitation was accepted, and on the 16th of December, all being on board, the ship sailed, and reached Port Arthur at 2 P. M. of the same day. One day was passed at the convict station, and early on the 18th Hobart Town was reached. It was then that apprehensions in regard to the Germans were felt, and on the next day, the 19th, the ship was pointed for Auckland Island. On the night of December 23 steam was raised, and on the day before Christmas the Island was seen and the ship entered the harbor called "Sarah's Bosom." As soon as we anchored a boat came from the shore with several of the Germans in it, looking fat and hearty, and when they were told what brought the *Seatar* to that desolate spot they were quite moved. The reason that the French vessel did not go back to New Zealand was that they had so much work to do in putting up their houses and observatories that they detained the ship to make use of her crew, and when they had finished so few days remained before the transit that they determined to keep her until after that event. She had sailed for Bluff Harbor about a week before our arrival and came back again on Christmas Day. Our Christmas was not a merry one, although one party went in one of the boats fishing, and the other went on one of the adjoining islands hunting wild hogs. At 4 in the afternoon of Christmas Day we bade adieu to our German friends, who had made very excellent observations of the transit of Venus, and we left the island for New Zealand. In a little more than forty hours the *Seatar* was off the bar at Dunedin with a pilot on board. Port Chalmers is the seaport of Dunedin, the largest city in New Zealand, containing 40,000 inhabitants, situated seven miles from Port Chalmers, and connected with it by a railroad. Telegrams were received here from the American party at Queenstown in New Zealand stating that the transit observations had been successful. Time signals were also exchanged, and then the *Seatar* set out for Chatham Island, some 500 miles east of Dunedin. The *Seatar* was, owing to head winds, four days going over, and hove to twice in severe gales, but reached Wangaroa Bay on the second day of the new year, at 6 o'clock in the morning. The fog was so dense that objects could not be seen half a mile away, but the captain had been there once and knew the road, and soon the camp with its ten white tents appeared in view and the ship was safe in the splendid little harbor of Wangaroa. Here, short work was the word, and in three days instruments were packed, the little village of tents disappeared and all were stowed away on board once more, and a last adieu was said to Chatham Island. On the 10th of January, the *Seatar* reached Port Chalmers, where Dr. Peters (having packed his instruments and sent them down to Bluff Harbor) joined the ship. On January 15, the *Seatar* left Dunedin, and arrived next day at Bluff Harbor. On January 19, the citizens of Inoucarigill, a town of 3,000 people, twenty miles from Bluff Harbor, gave a great ball, which was attended by most of the *Seatar's* officers. It was daylight before the ball broke up, and as soon as the gentlemen who attended it returned the *Seatar* left for Hobart Town. She had only gone some twenty miles from port before a very severe gale came on from the west, right ahead, and the captain, instead of trying to steam against it, bore away for Port William, on Stewart's Island, the southern island of New Zealand, where the ship anchored before dark; and even in that harbor, entirely surrounded by land, two anchors were let go to hold the ship. The next morning the weather was mild, and the ship stood on her way toward Hobart Town. As soon as she was well off from the land sail was made and the fires were allowed to die out. The *Seatar* had now the Chatham Island and the New Zealand parties on board with all their traps. Six times on the passage over to Hobart Town was the ship under close-reefed topsails, and three times she hove to with only the main-topsail. The distance is about 900 miles. On December 29, early in the morning, Cape Pillar, forty miles from Hobart Town, was passed, just as a gale from the southwest sprang up, and with all steam it took nearly four hours to go ten miles, the wind was so strong ahead. After gaining the ten miles and rounding Cape Roul, the wind was fair, and the ship ran off ten miles an hour, and anchored off the city at noon. Soon familiar faces and old friends were on board, and the same cordial greeting was given as on our other visits here. On our arrival here two mails were awaiting the ship, but owing to the blunder of some officious one at home who wrote to several of the officers' wives that no more letters would reach the ship here, many received no letters.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Arizona Miner*, says: If the Montezuma Indians had sheep when discovered by the Spaniards then it is a plain case that Salt, Gila and Grand rivers, as well as smaller streams, were used for farming, and the hills and mountains for grazing. The look-outs Mr. Sanford speaks of as temples of worship, I think were camp grounds, or, perhaps, temporary forts to protect the Indians while out herding sheep. There is a mound near the Black Hills with a three-foot wall inclosure and five or six smaller ones or sheep corrals in a circle around the larger one. There are great plains on the lower Agua Fria where there are large ruins, and the plains have once been covered with lava rock which has all been picked up and thrown on the larger rocks, apparently to make it better for stock. At the place known as Point of Rocks,

there are two points on the side next to Granite creek; the West point has three rock walls, one six feet high in the only pass-way to the top. On top there is a flat place sixty feet across. The East peak has a slope reaching two-thirds around it before reaching the top, and at every short turn there is a wall of rock. Here a part of the ancient tribe struggled their last and perished. The Zunas yet have large houses on high places, of no earthly use except in case of attack from an enemy. These have a tradition that they once lived above Fish Springs, and that the Great Spirit shook the earth so that the water sank at that place and raised at Fish Springs. They told the first missionaries about it, and the priests fixed bunches of feathers on the end of sticks which they consecrated and stuck near the spring with the assurance that as long as they kept them there the Great Spirit would not get angry and shake the earth or dry up the water. This correspondent also holds to the theory that the Pimas, Papagos, Moquis, Zunas and village Indians of New Mexico are a part of the Montezumas that have become weakened and scattered and driven to their present villages. They are, he says, as fair specimens of what we suppose those old Indians to have been as we of Arizona are of the civilization of the present day.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SHERIDAN is again announced as about to be married; this time to a daughter of Colonel and Brevet Major-General D. H. Rucker, of his staff. We can vouch for the truth of the announcement in this instance.

THE latest proposed centennial celebration is at Portland, in commemoration of a fight between a boat's crew of a British schooner and a party of militia in 1775, near the present site of Fort Preble, and it is proposed to incorporate in the celebration the bi-centennial anniversary of a battle between whites and Indians on the same spot in 1855.

THE President has declined an invitation to attend a dinner to be given by the New York State Society to the General Society of the Cincinnati in New York on the 13th proximo.

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REFERENCES BY SPECIAL AGREEMENT: General Sherman, U. S. Army, and lady, Washington, D. C.; Admiral David D. Porter, U. S. N., Washington, D. C.; Major-General G. G. Meade, U. S. Army, Philadelphia; General George, Sykes, U. S. Army; Brigadier-General I. N. Palmer, U. S. Army, Omaha, Neb.; Brigadier-General L. P. Graham, U. S. Army; Brigadier-General Wm. M. Graham, U. S. Army; Mrs. Admiral Valgren, Washington, D. C.; General S. D. Sturges, U. S. Army.

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THE COMPANY COLUMN.

EVER since the Franco-Prussian War of 1870-71, there have been two parties among tacticians and military critics as to the proper employment of Infantry, Cavalry, and Artillery. The same principles have pervaded these contests, that permeate political and social questions in all ages. There is a radical-progressive party, and a radical-conservative party. One party scouts the notion that the experience of thirty centuries is to be weighed in the balance with that of the last decade. With them the present is the only guide for the future, and the present age the most wonderful ever known. The other party decries the present, and finds nothing worth copying in it, pointing back to NAPOLEON, WELLINGTON, FREDERICK, CÆSAR and HANNIBAL, to show that there is nothing new under the sun.

These are the extreme wings of opinion. Between them lies a third party, that admits good in both, and is willing to compare the present and the past, to learn lessons for the future. It is seldom that this party gets the opportunity of being fairly heard, and it is apt to receive kicks from both sides. The extremists in general have no argument to appeal to but that old and well known fallacy, the *argumentum ad verecundiam* or appeal to authority. They quote the opinions of NAPOLEON and VON MOLTKE, on one side and the other, forgetting that they are only opinions, after all, and as such, inconclusive. The middle party appeals to nothing but facts; and its reasoning, being of the inductive character, balancing the weight of various evidence, is seldom dogmatic, and never popular.

In the tactical fight of the present day, the fierce battle of the books, all three parties are represented, and we are glad to say that our own military writers are generally pretty safe in their conclusions, inclining to conservatism, but readily yielding to any new facts which invalidate their theories. The question as to the proper employment of Infantry is first in order of the three. One side maintains that the German system of company columns is the only system of battle tactics possible for the future, that it is perfect, and that every army that does not conform to it fails in perfection. This class holds up the German army as perfect in every detail, of tactics and administration. The most cultivated representative of this shade of opinion is General McCLELLAN, whose papers on the subject were widely read a few months since.

The best representative of the moderate party on our side of the water is General URRON, the author of our present tactics, who has lately contributed a very able article to the *International Review* on the subject of the Prussian Company Column, in which he compares its advantages as claimed, and its disadvantage as admitted, in a manner full of interest to a military reader.

The ultra conservative wing, we are glad to say, has no distinguished representative on our side the water, outside of the militia.

The Prussian Company Column may be familiarly described as follows. The company in line being in three ranks, and divided in two platoons, the third rank of each platoon falls back, and the left rank goes behind the right. The first and second ranks of the left platoon go behind the same ranks of the right, and we have the renowned company column, of three platoons of two ranks each. The rear platoon, made of third rank men, furnishes the skirmishers, the first and second the supports. Each battalion has four companies, and goes into action in line of company columns. The skirmishers fight in groups, and are encouraged to get into knots, to seek cover, and to make short rushes forwards. No matter how many lines there are, each is commonly made up of these company columns of 240 men, at eighty or a hundred yards apart.

The partisans of the German school claim that this system is the best that has been applied to Infantry fighting since the invention of breech-loading firearms. In support of this claim they bring forward the Franco-Prussian war and the victories achieved

under the system. General Upton, in examining the claims of the German party, brings to light some ugly facts, which seem to show that the system might fail disastrously against English or American troops, accustomed to fight in line. The objections to the Prussian Company Column are many and weighty. First, it is based on the absolute and inflexible three rank formation, with inversions and countermarches, so happily abolished in our own Service. Secondly, it is deficient in officers, and gives the latter more work than any man can do well in battle. Thirdly, by taking the best men for skirmishers and making them such permanently, it tends to depreciate the value of the whole company. The worst trouble, however, is in the unwieldy size of the unit, which takes the place of one of our small regiments, and yet is only part of a regiment. It was found by experience in the battle of Woerth, that companies from every regiment in a division, sometimes even from different corps, became entangled together at the close of a hotly contested action, confusing the command even in the advance after a success. What the result would have been had the success been a defeat it is not difficult to predict.

Moreover, from the unwieldy size of the companies results a great paucity of officers. The company is just as strong as one of our fighting battalions after a short campaign, and whereas that seldom numbers less than twenty officers after all casualties, the German start with only five and not seldom find every officer killed after a battle. True they have 20 non-commissioned officers, who exercise a much larger control than our sergeants and corporals, but these are not officers. A great gap divides them from the commissioned gentlemen who come of noble blood, and that gap is seldom or never leaped over. The captain of a company is expected to oversee and direct a front equal to that of one of our regiments, and for that purpose is mounted; but a little consideration will show that his horse is seldom likely to be useful. A mounted officer controlling skirmishers, fighting other skirmishers, cannot remain mounted for many minutes without losing his horse. On foot he has more than he can attend to. While the large company with few officers may be well adapted to the enormous armies of Germany, where every officer saved implies a reduction of crushing expenses, it can hardly be said to be a model to follow in small armies such as those of England and America, where the strength depends on courage, firmness and high training. An instance of the value of our own system as compared with that of large companies, and of the great superiority of deployed regiments over lines of company columns is afforded in the recently issued volume of KINGLAKE'S "Crimean War."

This volume is devoted to an exhaustive analysis of a single battle—that of Inkerman. It is a perfect storehouse of facts, from English, French, and Russian sources, and especially valuable as bearing on the question of company columns. As it happens, the Russian regiments on that day possessed exactly the same organization as the present German regiments. They had three battalions, each of four huge companies, and they advanced in exactly the same manner, in line of company columns covered by clouds of skirmishers. Strange to relate, in every instance these company columns were repulsed by single lines of English troops, and the whole story of the day is one of repeated repulses by single lines, of both company and battalion columns covered by a powerful fire of artillery.

It is true that the line system of fighting is not adapted for all troops. In this same battle the line proved fallacious with a French regiment, which faltered and broke when it was in line, and stood well enough when formed in column of attack—our double column. It requires firm, stubborn troops, with the old Berserkir spirit, men ready to stand and fight to the last gasp, if it is their duty, no matter what the odds may be. With such men the line develops its real superiority over the column, be it large or small, covered with skirmishers or not. But the story of Inkerman shows that, fighting in line against masses in column, one against six or seven, the more officers present the better. It is rare for an officer to run, if his men will stand by him, and rare for the men to run if they see their officers encouraging them to stand. Before we resolve to

adopt the Prussian company and the company column with its few officers for our model, it may be well to wait and see if that organization would stand the test of an overwhelming assault, as at Inkerman, any better than our own old style which conquered the company column on that day of slaughter.

GENERAL HAZEN, the well-known author of the "School and Army," has lately published a pamphlet entitled "Our Barren Lands," which will be found interesting to most people. The country which he designates by this name, is comprised between the Sierra Nevada on the west, the 100th meridian on the east, British America on the north and Mexico on the south. This great region embraces the Territories and States of Idaho, Wyoming, Nevada, Arizona, Utah, Colorado and New Mexico, with all that part of Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Indian Territory and Texas which lies west of the 100th meridian. This great tract General HAZEN pronounces worthless for agriculture in a commercial sense, as a large proportion will not raise any crops at all. He attributes this barrenness to the want of summer rains, to alkaline soil in some places, to grasshoppers in all.

General HAZEN first made these assertions in a letter to the New York Tribune of February 27, 1874, which excited great attention, criticism and contradiction. Besides calling attention to the want of rain, he remarked on the variations of temperature, as from 104 deg. Fahrenheit in the shade in summer to 45 deg. below zero in the winter, accompanied with storms, while the annual average is only ten degrees above freezing point. To prove his assertions he appealed to the Government records of meteorology in the region spoken of, made at the various military posts for fifty years past. This letter called out another from General CUSTER, who contradicted General HAZEN's main statements, imputing his inaccuracies to lack of full information, and asserting his own experience as generally opposite. It is in the present pamphlet that General HAZEN answers this letter of General CUSTER, reiterating his former statements, and bringing forward his evidence. The controversy is mainly as to the value or worthlessness of the lands of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and the reports and opinions given relate chiefly to those lands. General HAZEN supports his estimate of their absolute worthlessness by a letter from General SULLY, embracing experience from 1863 to 1870, one from Lieutenant CROWELL for the season of 1874, reports from officers of the International Boundary Survey for the same year, those of the newspaper correspondents in the Black Hills expedition with General CUSTER himself, statements from LEWIS and CLARK's travels in 1804-5, and the testimony of numerous officers and farmers in 1874. He accounts for General CUSTER's difference of experience by the fact of all his experience in the country being limited to the exceptionally rainy seasons of 1872-3, and contrasts his account of the country in the Black Hills expedition with that of the newspaper correspondents. He ascribes the difference to the enthusiastic disposition of General CUSTER.

We do not propose to offer any judgment on the merits of this discussion. As far as it concerns the immediate vicinity of the Black Hills, there is a great conflict of statements. On the rest of the enormous region pronounced unfit for human habitation the statements vary at various times. That the most arid of deserts can be made to bloom like the rose by irrigation and cultivation, we have evidence in Salt Lake City. While General HAZEN is entitled to much credit for sounding the note of warning to those who imagine that life in the Far West is easy, to General CUSTER's belief that nothing is impossible to courage, the Anglo-Saxon race will be apt to incline, remembering Utah.

THE Agricultural College, near Washington, has now ten students preparing for the Naval Academy, under the careful tuition of Mr. WM. H. PARKER, brother of Commodore FOXHALL A. PARKER, U.S.N., and formerly of the Navy and teacher of Mathematics and Nautical Astronomy at the Naval Academy. Mr. PARKER's design is not to prepare the youngsters to pass the "preliminary examination" only, but to fit them to go through the whole course at the Academy with honor, provided they exert themselves

properly. He has the full support of Admiral RODGERS and the officers of the Academy generally, and is doing a good work for the Navy, which deserves the hearty encouragement of all well-wishers of the Service.

GENERAL CROOK and the members of his staff must by this time be prepared to graduate in the most finished school of oratory, if we are to judge from the number of opportunities they have had for practice since they started for Omaha. But as it is the eloquence of action that gave the impulse to this demand for the eloquence of expression, there is little fear that any of them will fall into the American vice of too much talking.

As Mr. Craney, formerly of the Ebbitt House, Washington, and the Glenham Hotel, New York, has taken the hotel at West Point this year, there is a prospect of better accommodations at the Point this summer than were to be had last year. Mr. Craney is deservedly popular with Army men.

GENERAL CUSTER, who has a leave of absence, which he intends to spend in a visit to New York before starting on his second exploring expedition, arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel a few days since.

THE Wilmington (N. C.) Journal publishes extracts from a private letter from General Colston, dated February 8, 1875, at New-Dongola, or Maraka, the chief town and capital of the Province of Upper Nubia, in Africa, lying between latitude 17 deg. 50 min., and 19 deg. 30 min. north. The General says: I have had a long and tedious trip from Cairo here, but it has, nevertheless, been a pleasant one, because of the variety of interesting sights on the road. I am sort of a king wherever I go. The Governors, etc., come out to meet me and do me honor, and everything that the country affords is at my disposition, in the way of supplies, animals for transportation, etc. I have only to ask and it is forthcoming, though with some delay. For example, I have called for 400 camels to take my expedition to Kordofan, and it will take eight or ten days before they are ready for me. However, I take it patiently enough. The weather is magnificent, neither too hot nor too cold, though it is 113 degrees in the sun during the march. But it causes not the least inconvenience, and I don't use a parasol yet. As show is an important thing in this country, I have put on my uniform, with gold shoulder-knots and splendid aiguillettes, and I am treated with the profoundest respect. The day we got here the Governor invited me and all my staff officers to dinner, served in the Arab fashion, and consisting of more than twenty courses, the main piece being the traditional mutton, roasted whole, and I can tell you that for a good, well-cooked, well-seasoned, substantial dinner, it is hard to beat the Arabs. I assure you we all had to loosen our belts before getting up from that table. Two camps above this I was called out of my tent about 4 P. M. by a boy whom I had enlisted as aid to the cook. He said there was a crocodile on a sand bank in the river at least twenty-five or thirty feet long. I told my orderly to bring his Remington musket, and while preparing to fire, the animal turned entirely round, exhibiting his huge proportions. I sighted the rifle for 300 yards, and sent a bullet at him. It struck the water about twenty yards short of him by ricochet, for he instantly dived and disappeared, though the ball could not possibly have hurt him at that distance. It was like the hippos of last year; but before this journey is over I expect to have a closer acquaintance with both.

Altogether, I am highly pleased with my journey. It is a pleasure to command, to be independent, and have no cares. I know my business well, and feel perfectly at home on the desert among the camels, Bedouins and soldiers, knowing that I can manage everything as it ought to be, and they all know it, too, I can tell you. The only real trouble I have had has been the sickness of my second in command, Lieutenant Colonel Reed, who has been suffering from chills and fevers. He first contracted this disease on the Peninsula of Virginia, in fighting against us, and it never left him entirely. Afterward, some three years ago, he lived in New Jersey one summer, at a very unhealthy place, and he has had chills ever since. Had chills on the boat while coming up the Nile, and since we have been marching in the sun he has suffered very much, and it was with great difficulty that he got there. Of course my march was much delayed by his feeble condition. I leave him here and the Governor will send him with an escort to Wady Halfa, and thence to Cairo. I am very sorry to lose him, for he is a capital fellow, and I like him very much and he likes me; for you must not imagine that old soldiers retain any hostility because they fought each other. It is those who never had their fight out that have been quarrelling ever since. We have talked over our battles together, and think all the more of each other, because each of us did his duty to his State and his section. General Stone has telegraphed me that he has sent me another American officer to take Reed's place; but as I am going on as soon as I get my camels ready I do not know when he will catch me.

EX-SENATOR NYE, of Nevada, is in the Bloomingdale asylum, affected with softening of the brain, and it is feared will not recover.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications published under this head. His purpose is to allow the largest freedom of discussion consistent with propriety and good feeling.

THE UNITED STATES STEAMER ALARM.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: A recent correspondent of yours gave the Service some information in regard to this vessel, but failed to give much information in reference to the vessel herself. It was the good fortune of the writer to be on board during a trial trip last week. The Admiral of the Navy accompanied by Senator Cragin, Rear-Admiral Stembel and several other naval officers were present. In going down the river the wind was aft, and consequently the draft not very good. When going head to wind she can make all the steam required. The following shows her run down the river:

Coast Survey Chart.	Speed in kts. or.	Sleam.	Rev.	Time.		Distance Naut. miles.	Cut off.
				Min.	Sec.		
From Giesboro Pt. to Jones Pt. Light . . .	8.5	33	40	25	35	3 6-10	4-5
From Jones Pt. Light to Broad Creek Pt. .	9.4	30	54	14	40	2 1-3	4-5
From Rooster Pt. to Broad Creek Pt. . . .	12.8	52	64	5	50	1 1-4	wide open.
(when well open)							

When going ten knots the helm was put hard a port, and in one minute and ten seconds she was heading the opposite course and under good headway. While returning up the river stopped to fire a fifty pound torpedo from the side. Very little concussion was felt on board. She did not carry as high pressure of steam as is intended, by twenty pounds, and she can make fourteen more revolutions.

The Alarm draws ten feet forward and ten feet aft. Length of keel 170 feet, which includes the ram. Greatest beam 28 feet, and she carries five days' coal. Her armament consists of one 15-inch gun on bow, which will be replaced by a 20-inch smooth bore or a 12-inch rifle. She will carry four Gatling guns on each side, and as many more may be mounted as necessary to defend her from all boarding parties. They were fired during the trip and worked excellently.

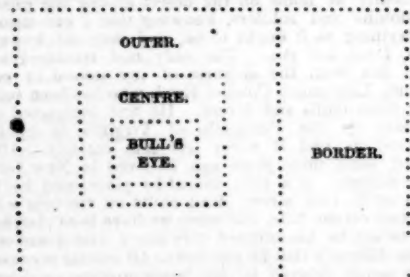
Her arrangements for firing the torpedoes all go to the pilot house, and a system of signals is used to order the different spars to be run out, and when they are out, they are in the same way reported to the pilot house as ready. Thus the whole operation of working the ship, engines, torpedoes and battery is done by the captain in the pilot house. The spars are twelve inches in diameter, and made of the best gun metal. They are run in and out by steam. The side spars extend seventeen and a half feet from side, and the bow spar twenty-four feet ahead of the ram. The ram extends fifteen feet forward under water, and for eight feet is solid iron. The gun and bows are protected by four inches of plating. It is intended to put on three inches more, and the displacement is so calculated. The spars will stand a fire of fifty and one hundred pounds of dynamite, being equal to several times that weight of gunpowder. Her crew will consist of five officers and sixty men. So far the Fowler wheel does not indicate much more slip than the ordinary screw. A fact that is very noticeable is that she makes no break in the water even when going at her best speed, which shows the perfection of the model.

OBSERVER No. 2.

TARGET PRACTICE IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: Enclosed I send you the report of our target practice this month at 500 yards. I shall not attempt any longer range. This report shows an improvement of 160 points over what we did the last time we fired at 500 yards. The target I used this time was



Bull's eye, 2 feet square; centre, 4 feet square; outer, 6 feet square; exactly the same as at Creedmoor. Border, 3 feet wide, 6 feet high, on right of target.

We have taken a great deal of pains in this last course of practice, a commissioned officer each time going into the pit, and watching each shot, measuring and recording it as fired, without having a list of names. The names of men kept at firing grounds as they fired, so that it was impossible to favor any man. We now know about what each man can do, and although not a brilliant record, we are proud of it. We find by this experience that at least 75 per cent. of the shots fired strike to the right of the bull's eye, and that not 1 per cent. of the misses go to the left of the target; over 75 per cent. of the misses go to right of target, the balance striking ground in front, very few indeed going over it. We also find that it greatly en-

courages a man when he knows where his ball strikes, and if it was not so expensive I would have every target made 12 feet wide and 6 feet high, with the proper Creedmoor target painted on the left, the balance on right all to be called border.

We are also satisfied that merit should count as follows: 1st. Greatest number of hits. 2nd. Greatest Creedmoor score. 3rd. Lowest number of inches. Reasons—One man hits 10 times, others, counts 20; another man hits 5 times bull's eye, counts 20. The first man is the best shot, at least we think so, and are governed accordingly.

From the last five records we have sent you, we think you can form an opinion of what regular troops can do, and therefore will send no more unless we do much better.

SCORES.

Ten rounds per man, at five hundred yards, April 13th.

First team, twelve men: Bull's eyes 22, centres 28, others 36, misses 34; total, 244 points.

Second team, eleven men: Bull's eyes 10, centres 14, others 21, misses 65; total, 124 points.

Third team, thirteen men: Bull's eye 1, others 12, misses 119; total, 28 points.

The whole company: Bull's eyes 33, centres 42, others 69, misses 216; total, 356 points.

Best shot, O'Dwyer hits 10, counts 26.

Direction of wind 8, strength of wind gentle, weather clear, sun shining, thermometer 60 deg., barometer 25.900, Springfield rifle, cal. 45.

Yours, etc., A. B. MACGOWAN,
Capt. 12th U. S. Infantry, Commanding Co. D.
CAMP INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

WALKS ABOUT BARRANCAS.

THE UNEXPLORED REDOUBT.

THE Post Garden of Fort Barrancas lies half a mile north of the officers' quarters, on the side farthest from the sea and almost bordering on the large lagoon that makes a peninsula of the Government reserve. On my daily visits to this garden, I pass a large, loop-holed redoubt that stands about seventy-five yards to the left of the road, from which it is separated by a low fence and a rough, unfinished slope thickly covered with tangled and variegated grasses. Above the crest of the slope, and through the half-open gateway that pierces it, can be seen the vertical scarp wall of the redoubt, built of brick and shaped into a flanking arrangement of the simplest kind for defence against a land attack in rear. The crest of this scarp is indented at each flank by a small embrasure for a wall piece, and there are below, doubtless, other embrasures for howitzers. I say "doubtless" designedly, for I know nothing of the place. During my year's sojourn here I have never been inside this work nor around it, nor nearer to it than the road I travel over almost daily to the garden.

Ordinarily, you know, military men, as a matter of habit, get speedily acquainted with the geography of the country in their immediate neighborhood, and in particular make a point of examining such places as have come to be, either by accident or design, key-points for attack or defence. Indeed, if there were no other motives than that of mere curiosity, it would be naturally supposed that I would long since have become familiar with its inmost recesses. At first, I used to ride by with a mental promise to explore the redoubt in a day or two, but something was always occurring to prevent or procrastinate the visit. Sometimes the gate was not unlocked, sometimes it was too late in the day, and again, I had promised to take with me a young friend who was not at the time with me, and I would not go without him. While thus procrastinating, I came to regard the redoubt with an interest none the less engrossing that it was awakened neither by historical association nor the less defined but more fascinating charms of romantic story. Built since the Spanish evacuation of the country, there is connected with it nothing of that mystery suggested by old or indefinite age, nor has it ever been the scene of desperate assault or resolute defence, of old time revel, passionate love or tragic murder. But there is about those greyish-brown walls, contrasting with the foliage of the young, green pines, that slope away to the lonely lagoon beyond, something of a foreign air that attracts the attention and finally enlists the imagination.

Seen in sunshine and storm, through the mists of the driving gale, or lit by the warm light of a mid-summer's morning, the redoubt stands silent but suggestive, the one central figure about which group the ever changing colors of the landscape, the ever shifting effects of light and shade. Whether its dark brown walls rise in soft relief against the crimson streaks of a sky deepened in hue by the shadows of coming night, or at noon-day are sharply outlined on the white bosom of a cloud that swells in billowy masses into the beautiful blue of this almost tropical atmosphere, it is always the same silent, immovable feature of the scenery. And, in generations yet to come, it will stand there a monument of the past, an unchangeable landmark, on which time alone will record its flight by deeper weather stains at each returning season. Surely, in the midst of the turbulent elements that continually agitate a people like ours, it will come to have a history. Years hence, when the mournful story of the daring but unfortunate Navarez and the heroic exploits of De Soto, that once lent a tinge of romance to these deadly shores, will have been forgotten, the ramparts may be lined with armed men and its postern ring with hurrying feet. It is not very difficult here, to give the fancy free play and to hear from out those loop-holes the confused murmur of a strange garrison; for even the wind that sighs along the deserted galleries seems to whisper with the voices of the coming centuries.

While the redoubt itself, as I have said, has no his-

tory, its site is not without interest to those who love to conjure pictures from the shadowy past. West of the redoubt and forming its natural glacis on the side opposite the road, is a long ridge that descends gently to the right into the lagoon and extending far to the front finally disappears low down among the pine groves. To the left it merges more abruptly into the undulations that line the bold bank of the not distant bay. Over three hundred years ago a few small Spanish vessels from Havana sailed into the bay and dropped anchor under the lee of the bluff-like bank. The ships were laden with reinforcements and supplies for a band of gallant gentlemen from Spain and Portugal, who, having marched northward from Tampa the year before, were then believed to be somewhere in the interior of the eastward, fighting their way to the ships for the aid they sorely needed. Gomez Arias and his shipmates landed from their vessels and searched eagerly for some signs of their gallant comrades. No evidences could be found of their having ever been near the bay, but from the natives they learned vague rumors of De Soto's little army being then a short distance to the northward. The flag of Spain was at once fastened to a tall pine, and signal smokes sent up to guide their march. Day by day and week after week the faithful Arias and his companions ascended the ridge, I have described, and watched there eagerly for some signal in response to their own. What a subject for a painter! For a background, a glorious sky, a strip of cool, gray sandy beach and a placid bay where a few small strange ships are riding at anchor. In the middle distance the dark foliage of the scrub oak that crowns the bank. On the ridge in the foreground soldiers in armor are grouped beneath the undulating flag with their hands shading eyes that peer anxiously along the valleys or through the pines, looking for the gleam of a cuirass amidst the leafy recesses of the forest or the waving of an answering pennon from across the waters of the lagoon. But no mail-clad soldiers were to emerge from the distant woods nor far-off bugle note herald their approach. The weeks became months, and still no sign of the friends who were never to come. At last, Arias, leaving letters in the hollows of the trees, and the flag still flying, sailed away to search along the coast for his commander. But while Arias was watching on that ridge De Soto was fighting the great battle of Mauvila, and, standing there amidst the corpses of eighty of his best men and thousands of his dead foes, with scarcely an unwounded man in his small force, he learned that his ships had come. But he learned, too, that many of the officers and soldiers, faint with wounds, wearied at last with fighting, and disheartened by lack of spoils and the rapid thinning of their number would avail themselves of the ships to return to Spain, and thus the enterprise would be abandoned. Then the lion-hearted leader turned his back on the succors less than a hundred miles away, faced again to the northward, and gave up wife, friends and home forever.

Let me stop right here to pay a tribute of admiration to the well disciplined and gallant band that followed him. They were brave men and true soldiers who, leaving luxurious homes and scenes of pleasure far behind them, landed on an unknown shore, sent back their ships, and plunged so boldly into the hostile wilderness, seeking to wrest for their king and country a new empire from its trackless, mysterious depths! Undaunted by countless and deadly perils, they penetrated the swamps, defeated hosts of hardy and chivalric warriors, and, in a series of exploits, unparalleled for audacity and variety of incident, gave a new lustre to the profession of arms, a new glory to the land of their birth.

But sober history alone does not claim all that interests mankind in their tragic story. The poet and the painter find here a field for their kindred arts. The human heart with its passionate loves and longings was the same then as to-day, and in the pages that tell of the partings of lovers who were never to meet again we trace the vein of romance that thrills eternally in the bosom of humanity. What tender romances were there suggested but never told! How many eyes were dimmed with constant tears, how many hearts broken in the struggle with waning hopes! What loneliness and long waiting by the young maiden in fair Seville while her cavalier was fighting for a fortune in the far off, savage wilderness!

"His voice was heard where javelin showers
Poured on the steel-clad line;
Her step was 'midst the summer flowers,
Her seat beneath the vine."

But if they loved like men they died like heroes, and hence, it may be, no Bernardin de St. Pierre has dared to blend the sublimity of their fate with romance of a love story.

Centuries rolled away and this ridge presented a new picture. The scenery was the same, neither wood, beach nor bay had changed, but the shining helmets and flashing lances had disappeared, and soldiers in sober grey uniform swarmed along the slopes. A line of their rifle pits dotting the summit of the ridge, stretched from bay to lagoon, and where Spanish cavaliers had waited for De Soto were grouped the pickets of the Confederate infantry. The shores beyond were lined with batteries, and over the bay where once fought the fleets of France and Spain hung the battle smoke of armies contending in civil war. Then the grey uniforms disappeared beyond the forest and the ridge was dotted with the blue. These, too, passed away, and where was heard the hum of the camp now reigns an unbroken stillness, while the new growth of the scrub-oak and pine is fast covering from sight all the traces of war.

But so long as man walks the earth war will form a part of his higher, nobler life. The objects of the contest may be different, but the bloody means will be in effect always the same. And as I look on those dark and now silent walls I cannot help speculating as to

the occasion that will again make them the key point of a struggle. A foreign invader will hardly land here in search of new realms to conquer. There is no gold to discover, no savages to Christianize and murder, nor an enslaved people to liberate in crumbling a barbaric but time-honored principle. Will it not be a life and death struggle with the most selfish and the basest of all tyrannies, that of the *moneyed class*, that even now seems to have its merciless clutch at the throat of our liberties? Will the Right triumph then, and will the people learn, as they must learn all eternal principles through much blood and suffering, that there is something worthier living for than money? That simplicity of life and the plain virtues of honesty and humble industry are the firmest foundations of a nation's peace and prosperity? Verily, the hero that then leads in the van of an awakened people, to wrest from gigantic monopolies the right for plain men and women to breathe unshackled, will need to have the soul of a god and the heart of a child.

REGULAR.
FORT SAN CARLOS DE BARRANCA, FLA., APRIL 8.

BYGONES TO BE BYGONES.

THE following is a letter addressed by General Beauregard to Governor Porter, of Tennessee:

NEW ORLEANS, LA., April 23.

To His Excellency Governor James D. Porter, Nashville, Tenn.:

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 18th inst. has been received, including the form of an invitation adopted by a general meeting of the soldiers, sailors and citizens of Chicago, to be sent "to all who recognize the American flag as an emblem of nationality, undivided and indivisible, to attend a grand reunion of all the soldiers and sailors of the United States, to be held at Chicago, May 12, 13 and 14, 1875," and inquiring how much truth there is in the remarks of a certain General Frank Sherman, who objected to the invitation being sent to me, as "he was not in favor of extending an invitation to a man who had said he was in favor of shooting all prisoners taken under the American flag." I had hoped that the passions and enmities occasioned by the late war were replaced by kinder feelings, but it seems that there are hearts still rancorous enough to be ever anxious to stir again into a flame the dying embers of the war.

In this section of the country such ebullitions of animosity are confined to those who, during the war, were farthest from the enemy, gathering up the spoils in the wake of the contending armies. Is not this General Frank Sherman one of these despicable characters?

Not from any regard for such windy declarations, nor for the man mean enough to sink to such false pandering to popular passion, but out of respect to myself, and to that cause whose high and holy purpose history will some day vindicate, I will very briefly and frankly state the position I took in regard to the conduct of the late civil war, as concerned Federal prisoners. After the battle of the first Manassas, when it was reported that the Federal government refused to recognize Confederate prisoners as "prisoners of war," that Christian hero and able soldier, General Thomas J. (Stonewall) Jackson and myself advocated that the Confederate government should then proclaim a "war to the knife," neither asking nor granting quarter. We, moreover, thought that the war would thereby come sooner to an end, with less destruction, finally, of life and property. We thought also that such a mode of warfare would inspire greater terror in the armed invaders of our soil and reduce greatly the number of army followers, bummers, etc., who were over the curse of all armed invasions.

Subsequently, when the Federals had penetrated certain portions of the South, and developed a system of warfare in their operations in Louisiana, Mississippi and Virginia, and the inexcusable burning of Atlanta and Columbia, and the destructive march of General Sherman through Georgia and South Carolina, whose track was marked by smoking ruins and blackened chimneys; to the suggestion of General Halleck to destroy Charleston and sprinkle salt on its site that not even grass should grow thereon, to which General Sherman replied that no salt would be needed, as one of his most reliable corps formed the right wing of his Army, and that it always did its work thoroughly: to the devastating march of General Sheridan through the Shenandoah valley, relative to which he reported to the General-in-Chief of the United States Armies that "a crow flying over the country would have to carry its own rations;" but he did not say what became of the old men, women and children who then lived in that fertile valley! With regard to the mortality of prisoners on both sides, the Washington "Union" (Radical) of October, 1863, contained the following article:

"In reply to a resolution of the House of Representatives calling upon the Secretary of War for the number of prisoners of either side held, and that died during the war, he makes the following report:

"Number of Union prisoners South, 260,940; died, 22,596; number of Confederate prisoners North, 200,000; died, 26,435."

That is, two of the former out of every twenty-two, and two of the latter out of every fifteen. Comment is here unnecessary. In view of the condition and resources of those two sections of country, and the system of warfare so diametrically opposed to the one practiced by the Confederates when they invaded Maryland and Pennsylvania, under their great commander, General R. E. Lee, and when I saw the emaciated forms and wretched condition of our returned Southern prisoners, I again advocated the hoisting of the black flag, willing at any time to forfeit my life in the deadly struggle. Notwithstanding these views, I always treated my prisoners with humanity and proper consideration. I had the fortune of taking many thousands of them at Manassas, Shiloh, Charleston, Drury Bluff, Bermuda Hundreds and Petersburg, most of whom are, I suppose, still alive, and can (and certainly would) testify to the fact.

After the fall of Fort Sumter, in April, 1861, I granted to the garrison the same considerate terms which I had offered before the attack. Through my intercession the Federal surgeons and ministers of the Gospel taken at Manassas were released without exchange by the Confederate government. The day after that battle one of the Federal officers (whose friends I know in New York) applied to me for a small loan for himself and friends, which I furnished at once from my private funds. It was faithfully returned.

Shortly after the battle of Shiloh, I sent, under a cartel, a certain number of able-bodied Federal prisoners to General Halleck, who several weeks after, returned an equal number of convalescents from St. Louis to Port Pillow. The officer in command there refused to receive them because several of them were just from the small-pox hospital. General Halleck failed afterwards to make good the exchange.

At Charleston I authorized Admiral Dahlgren to send supplies of clothing, etc., to the prisoners we had taken

from him; those supplies were scrupulously issued to them.

At Bermuda Hundreds, in May, 1864, when passing in front of a large body of Federal prisoners who had gallantly defended a position which I considered indispensable to us, I took off my hat to them, and they answered this salutation with cheers.

Terribly as I desired the effects of the war to fall on all armed invaders of our country, I wanted exempted from them non-combatants—that is, the old men, women and children—and wished, also, that private property not contraband of war and not needed by the contending armies in the field, should be entirely protected from seizure or destruction. Such would have been my course had I penetrated with an Army into Federal territory, unless it were in strict retaliation for material departure by the Federal troops from this civilized mode of carrying on the war. I remain, dear sir, yours most truly,

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

A GERMAN paper states that at a given moment the number of German troops, which hitherto has numbered at the most only 1,329,600, may be brought up to 1,600,000 men, in consequence of the formation of a fourth battalion in case of mobilization or war. The same paper states that the French army, which numbers only 1,189,400 men, may eventually be raised to the same number as the German army by drafting into it the whole newly-created territorial army. To complete this calculation, it may be added that the territorial army exists only on paper, and that a long time will elapse before it exists anywhere else.

SOME interesting details have just been published in Paris respecting "Les Sociétés de Secours pour les Marins," which correspond to the English National Lifeboat Association and Shipwrecked Mariners Societies. Dunkirk was the first town to organize an institution of this sort in 1854. Boulogne, St. Valéry-sur-Somme, Dieppe, Harfleur, Marseilles, and other towns soon followed its example, and in 1865 the "Société Centrale de Secours aux Naufragés" was founded by Admiral Rigault de Genouilly. In less than nine years this society has saved 326 vessels and 1,050 people. It now possesses 46 lifeboat stations, 58 rocket stations, 125 minor signal posts, and 63 relief stations. It is supported partly by subscriptions and partly by State subvention, and has, since December 31st, 1873, expended 1,276,967 fr. The local societies of the seaports mentioned above are also very prosperous, that of Dunkirk being the richest. Besides the above there are various relief associations restricted to particular classes of sailors, as that of the pilots of Pauillac, of the long-voyage captains of Bordeaux, and of the fishermen of Sables d'Olonne.

A NAVAL magazine published in Germany gives the following statistics of the strength of the Russian navy at the close of the year 1874. There were at that time complete and fit for service: Five iron-clad broadsides, 20 turret-ships, 2 "Popoffkas" (the new type, named after the constructor, Vice-Admiral Popoff), and 146 merely wooden vessels, including a ship of the line, 3 frigates, 13 corvettes, 8 clippers, 16 yachts, and 22 old-fashioned screw gun-boats. The following were in an advanced stage of construction: One monitor (the renowned *Peter the Great*), 2 iron-clad corvettes (*Admiral-General* and *Duke of Edinburgh*), 1 Popoffka (*Vice-Admiral Popoff*), and 3 unarmed vessels of smaller sizes. The personnel of the Russian navy consisted, three months ago, of 19 admirals, 30 vice-admirals, 32 rear-admirals, 302 captains, 393 first and 443 second lieutenants, 125 midshipmen, 51 garde-marines (altogether 1,305 officers), 260 surgeons, 480 civil officers, and 24,500 men and boys. The subsidiary services, namely, the Pilot Corps, the Naval Artillery, Naval Engineers, etc., include another 1,757 men. The ordinary Naval budget for 1874 was 25,764,568 roubles (silver), of which 3,715,962 roubles were devoted to fresh equipments.

It is stated, in a recent German periodical, that while in Republican Rome the average duration of life among the upper, always the longest lived classes, was only thirty years, among the same classes in the present century it reaches fifty years. Then, with respect to the "good old times." In the sixteenth century the mean duration of life in Geneva was 21-21 years; between 1814 and 1833 it had reached 40-68 years, and at the present time as many people live there to the allotted term of seventy as three hundred years ago lived to forty-three. The rapidity with which the mean rose in England, even in its earliest period of extension, is shown by the comparison of two financial transactions in this country in 1693 and in 1790. In the former year government made a considerable profit by borrowing a large sum of money on terminable annuities, based on the mean duration of life at that time; in the latter another loan, based on the same tables, resulted in a serious loss. The average duration of life in England at the present day is about forty years for males, and forty-two for females. The ratio is of course higher among the better-to-do classes, lower among the working classes and the poor. The aristocracy and annuitants are exceptionally long-lived; and a much larger number of people than is generally supposed reach the age of one hundred years and upwards.

NATURALLY enough, the French and Germans keep a very watchful eye on each other as respects

all matters savoring of attack and defence. A railway connecting Berlin and Metz has just been completed with the assistance of the German government, and General Henneken, of Darmstadt, has published a military treatise on the importance of this line in the event of a war between the two countries. As a means of attack, he thinks very little of it. Germany, he says, will not invade France by this route, but by the more southern line passing through Nancy, as was done in the last war. But Metz must still be held, and the railway will facilitate any operation in this district. Still, if the tide changes and France invades Germany, the general thinks the advance will certainly be made through Metz, and it is therefore of the utmost importance to establish this line of communication, by which assistance can be swiftly poured in to this frontier town. Up to this point General Henneken discusses the question in a purely military spirit, but he oversteps the boundary of calm argument when he refutes the possible objections that may be made to his statement respecting the advance of the French on this frontier—namely, that they will not do so, as they would be confined in their operations by the proximity of the Belgian territory. General Henneken boldly says that he does not believe the French will respect the neutrality of Belgium—an assertion which has created some indignation in France, but has elicited no contradiction.

REAR-ADMIRAL SHEPARD OSBORN, writing to the *London Times* says: "I have no hesitation in stating that it (the question of breech-loading cannon v. muzzle-loaders) is one upon which depends the whole question of our naval supremacy, for of what use to us is the finest fleet of fighting ships in the world if they are armed with muzzle-loading cannon, against a somewhat inferior fleet carrying breech-loaders, which recent experience, quoted by Captain Nolan, shows are 50 per cent. superior in military operations, and I believe would prove, in anything like close naval action still more formidable? In January, 1871, I saw that the time had really arrived for calling public attention to the subject, and wrote to you accordingly. Your columns throughout that month attest that general interest was felt in the subject, but it was as well then to wait, and see what would be the practical issue of the great-gun experiments which Germany and France were busily carrying out. We now know, as Captain Nolan puts it, what the verdict was, and we see all Europe, and even the United States, adopting breech-loading great-guns, while our artillerymen cling to their dear old muzzle-loaders with a devotion which would be highly amusing, if it were not, from a national point of view, so dangerous and expensive. The time has now really come for the whole question to be discussed and dealt with. Krupp and Whitworth have brought steel to such a point, that we need no longer fear the explosive power of any known gunpowder, and I, as a naval officer, heartily welcome the practical tone of the discussion of last night, and will not, for one, listen to the seductive invitation of Mr. Secretary Hardy to rest with confidence on the well-trained intelligence of our military artillerymen."

THE *Hercules*, 16, H. B. M. iron armor-plated ship, lately steamed out of Portsmouth harbor, and made a run for the trial of her engines after repairs. The result was highly satisfactory, as will be seen by the following figures: The draught forward 23 feet 1-2 inch, and aft 25 feet 3 inches. The pressure upon the boilers was 19 lb. to the square inch; the pressure in the engine-room, 16 1-2 lb.; while the pressure upon the safety-valve was 20 lb. The vacuum registered was 27 inches forward and the same number aft, and the revolutions attained were 56-76. As the *Hercules* was not run at the measured mile, we can only arrive at an approximate indication of her speed through the water: but so far as the log affords a means of judging, the speed attained was all that could have been desired, and more than could have been reasonably anticipated. The first throw gave 10-2, the second 11-6, and the third and best 12-9, or within a trifle of 13 knots an hour. It will be seen that as the engines warmed to their work a gradually accelerated momentum was obtained, and had the distance been prolonged it is probable that a rate of 14 knots would have been indicated. On the trial of her machinery at the measured mile, some six years ago, a speed of 15-91 was secured, but it must be remembered that her boilers were then new, whereas at the present time care must be had to their comparatively worn condition. At the trial trip the indicated horse-power was 7187, while to-day it was only 4975-80. At the trial trip again the number of revolutions per minute was 67-18, and the weight per square inch on the safety-valve 30 lb. During the present trial the whole of the forty furnaces were kept in full glow, and the temperature recorded was 102 degrees in the fore stokehole, 109 degrees in the after stokehole, and 89 degrees in the engine-room.

COLONEL ISAAC A. ROSECRANS, a brother of General Rosecrans, was recently married in Denver to Miss Jennie E. Downing. The military record of the groom was that of Chief Commissary of the Army of West Virginia, serving upon the staff of General Crook, of Arizona fame. He served through the entire war of the Rebellion, and left the service with the rank of lieutenant-colonel by brevet.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

INTERNATIONAL MATCH.—The competitions for places on the American Team for Ireland were two in number last week, being held on Friday and Saturday, instead of Wednesday and Saturday as intended. The weather on Wednesday was so inclement that adjournment became necessary, and on Friday it was both cold and blustering. Altogether, this year's practice has been carried on under considerable difficulties compared with that of last year, the uncommon lateness of the spring making practice as unpleasant as it is possible to have it. This may, no doubt, be an excellent preparation for the Dollymount contest, but it is not such fun as many people think to be down in rain and wind on a muddy range and try to hit a bull's-eye half a mile off. The competitors for places on the team have found this out ere now. On Friday the trouble was in the wind, which was very strong and especially gusty, as it always is at Creedmoor when a gale blows. On Saturday there was not so much wind, but the rain came down in the afternoon. The third match about decided the rank of the shots for this year's contest. Wednesday, May 5, did not alter it materially. The old team keeps ahead of all the rest. Its only member who does not come up to time is Hepburn, the Remington's foreman, but he is too busy making guns to find time to shoot them. His old place will be probably filled up by another. Colonel John Bodine has not come forward at all this year, having only shot at intervals and never completed the scores of three ranges. In the ranges at which he has practiced he has done well. General Dakin, who began so brilliantly, fell off in his third contest, as he did last year. His recent illness may have had something to do with this. Fulton has marched to the top again, and if he keeps on improving as he did last year there is little doubt that he will be No. 1. The scores of the matches are as follows. (The competitions were on Saturday, 24th, Friday, April 30, Saturday, May 1, and Wednesday, May 5):

	First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.	Total.
Fulton.....	135	153	155	149	592
Gildersleeve.....	130	145	152	146	573
Yale.....	120	139	143	144	546
Coleman.....	123	128	148	132	531
Canfield.....	120	131	138	132	522
Bruce.....	122	115	128	118	493
Jewell.....	121	116	116	142	495
F. G. Sanford.....	100	113	114	—	327
E. H. Sanford.....	107	120	100	114	441
Latimer.....	109	91	113	117	430
Boez.....	90	83	136	105	414
Holland.....	84	105	107	91	387
Conlin.....	98	118	125	—	341
Ballard.....	117	94	125	110	446

Besides these scores, General Dakin made 146, 146, 84, 138, but as he retired in the third contest without shooting at a thousand yards he cannot be counted in the contestants of this year, and, like Colonel Bodine, will rest on last year's scores. The latter came on the second and third competitions, and shot good and improving scores at 800 and 900 yards one day, 900 and 1,000 yards the other. His scores were 90, 90—180.

The team and reserve can already be forecast with little doubt. It will be Fulton, Gildersleeve, Yale, Dakin, Bodine, Coleman for team, with Canfield, Bruce, Jewell, and Conlin for reserve. There is little doubt that Coleman will be on the team of six. This gentleman is a new comer at Creedmoor, having practiced during the winter near Goshen, New York. He adopts a position something like Fulton's, but if possible even steadier. We suspect that Mr. Coleman will be heard of this summer, for he keeps on improving steadily.

SEVENTH INFANTRY.—The second battalion drill of this regiment was held in Tompkins Square on Thursday, April 29, at 4:35 p. m., under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Ryder. It was a very great improvement on that of the week before, in which Colonel Clark commanded. The younger officer has a certain vim and snap about him that is absolutely necessary in these days of rapid movement. Everything went faster than the week before. The line was turned over twenty minutes sooner, and although Lieutenant-Colonel Ryder had no horse, he moved around twice as quickly as his senior. There were ten commands of twenty files at the drill, and the step was much improved. After three or four manoeuvres, it was as steady as could be wished for. The drill began with column of fours, followed by the advance from the flanks of subdivisions. The different close columns were then formed, and afterwards marched by the flank all round the square. Column of fours was then formed, and an order (as we understood it) given to form "companies right front into line." This order was misinterpreted, and the different companies scattered all over the place in various directions. Colonel Ryder got them back, however, and repeated the movement all right, finally wheeling into line and changing front on first company. He then formed single rank, and executed several movements in that formation. Double columns and deployments were next in order. Companies right wheel, from single rank, double rank, close on rear company, take wheeling distance, form divisions, column of fours, left into line, advance and retreat, closed the drill. It was an excellent one all through, without a single mistake save the one mentioned, from a misinterpreted order, and the only disagreeable point in it was the raw, chilly weather, which made the duty hard on men without overcoats. Colonel Ryder showed that he knew how to handle the regiment as well as any colonel that has ever had it in the fifty years of its existence.

On Friday evening Captain Casey drilled Company I at the arsenal before a fine audience of friends, it being his closing drill. He took the company through the whole school of the company, with twenty-four full files, and every movement was about as perfect as could be wished for. As in the Twelfth, there was a single individual found to mar one movement. It was not an officer, however. It was a man who seemed to be mixed up about the manual of arms, and tried to reverse at the order "Secure arms." It is too late in the season to make a full account of this drill generally interesting. Naturally, it grew monotonous at the close, and the very mechanical perfection of drill helped to make the spectators drowsy. Every movement was exactly performed, and what few errors occurred were those of individual men. They were more noticeable in breaking by file than anything else. The firings closed the drill. These were very good indeed. The only firings we have seen at the arsenal this winter were those of the Twelfth, and these beat them out of sight, especially in the loading, which were nearly as uniform as the volleys. The drill lasted nearly two hours, and was rewarded at the close with hearty and well deserved applause.

This regiment will again drill at Tompkins Square on Thursday, May 6, and Thursday, May 13. Assembly at 4:30 o'clock p. m. Sergeant Franklin M. Johnson has been elected second lieutenant Company K, vice Iselin, resigned. Privates Lucius T. Everett and Edward P. Jones having been expelled by Company J, the action of said company is confirmed. The regiment has decided to attend the cele-

bration of the Centennial anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill at Boston, in June next. None but active or exempt members will be allowed, under any circumstances, to parade in the ranks of this regiment on that occasion, nor will any exempt member be allowed to parade with the regiment unless thoroughly drilled in Upton's Tactics as revised in 1874.

TWELFTH INFANTRY.—On Wednesday evening, April 28, this regiment held its closing full-dress drill before a closely packed audience, as brilliant as the arsenal has often seen. The manifold attractions and little winning ways of the members of the Twelfth served to bring together crowds of ladies, and the sight was worth seeing. The Twelfth was in full-dress, with its usual complement of eight commands of twelve files. All the files were full, and there were plenty of officers. The formation and equalization took the usual time, about thirty-five minutes. At 8:37 the line was formed, the band playing, and Adjutant Murphy presented to Colonel Ward as pretty a battalion for its size as is often seen. The first movement was a review to General Wm. G. Ward, First Brigade commander. From beginning to end the whole ceremony was as perfect and handsome as the size of the room would permit. Only one person spoiled the regiment, and this was a second lieutenant, who passed at a non-commissioned officer's salute, and who ought to be ashamed of himself for showing so much greenness after all the drills of this winter.

After the reformation came the drill, and this was better than anything the Twelfth has done during the winter. Colonel Ward is perfectly at home drilling before an audience, though at reviews and ceremonies of any kind he seems to be almost overcome with diffidence. In drilling his regiment all this disappears, and he is always cool and collected. He began with all the close column movements both from line and column of fours, and everything was perfectly smooth. The movements by the flank of subdivisions followed, and these also were quite smooth. Double column of fours and of companies, with deployments and the advance and retreat in line, closed the drill. Throughout, not a single error had been committed, and the regiment had done handsomely. There was then a rest, during which the regiment broke up and the audience promenaded a little while the band played a galop. This was very well, but the next was not so well. The Twelfth has a very good drum corps, and is proud of it, but that is no reason why twenty or thirty drummer should be set to beat tattoo for a room full of ladies. Drums are very nice in their way, but we hardly think as conducive to pleasure, when beaten forcibly as—say a small barrel organ. We believe the tattoo was well beaten. We do not pretend to be an expert in the use of the snare drum, but we venture the opinion, subject to the correction of the society of drum-majors, that twenty snare drums in one room are not soothing to the nerves of non-experts, and we hope the Twelfth will never bring out that number again in one room. If they do, fair notice and permission to depart should be given the audience. After the dulcet notes of the drums had died away on the startled ear of night there was a dress parade. This was a very handsome sight. The crowd then broke up with a promenade concert, while the band played music from Verdi and Rossini. Dodworth's band is a very good one as militia bands go, but it makes too much noise for the size of it, a great deal more than Gilmore's, which is twice as large; and, moreover, we doubt if it can play German classical music. It may be able, but we have not heard it yet. We hope to.

SIXTY-NINTH INFANTRY.—At the arsenal on Tuesday evening, May 4, this regiment held its last indoor battalion drill. At 9 p. m. the regiment formed, with band and drum corps, all in full-dress, there being present six commands of twelve files. During the formation the second and third companies committed the error of having bayonets fixed. After the command had been turned over, the colonel put them through the usual drill, which was quite creditable. March in column of fours followed, in which step was irregular, but distance good; the wheel into line was excellent, though some of the captains showed they knew not how to dress. At the dress parade the second and fourth captains failed to order swords. This ended, there was a new formation, much better than the first. From column fours, open column of divisions on the left—better known as Aulen's movement—was fair; the repeat very good. Divisions column left, etc., mixed, the rear company executing column right, and wandering round the room. Upon repetition, the movement was executed much better. On left close column of division very fair, with exception of distance, to which more attention should be paid. Column of fours and repeat, fours left, then fours right, the right company breaking. Fours left into line captains were slow in dressing. Other movements followed, some well, others poorly done; but taken throughout, the drill was a marked improvement over the previous ones. During the rest, and while the band played, the men were steady as veterans. The officers, even to the commandant, need to pay closer attention to tactics, especially in the matter of dressing their commands. On one occasion the Colonel instructed the captains to dress to the wrong flank, and up to the very last movement, after column of fours break from right to march to the left, on forming line, the second company was the only one to dress correctly. A little more judicious study by the officers will place the Sixty-ninth upon a par with most of our regiments; but they need the study.

UNIFORMITY OF TARGETS.—The discussions in our columns and elsewhere on the best form of targets have led to one result. General Shaler, the President of the American National Rifle Association, has written a letter to Major Leech suggesting a congress of riflemen to settle a uniform and perfect system of targets for the whole rifle shooting world, if such a thing is possible. Major Leech returns the following reply:

MORRISON'S HOTEL, DUBLIN, April 16, 1875.

MY DEAR GENERAL SHALER: It gave much pleasure to receive two days ago your letter of the 24th ult. upon a subject most interesting to all riflemen, namely, the uniform system of targets and of rules to govern future practice. It pleases me that this idea comes from America. Without this uniformity of practice the men adhering to the old system shoot at a positive disadvantage when they come to shoot at a round bull's-eye—a system which leads to such careful practice and thus closer shooting for which the same necessity does not exist in practice at the square bull's-eye, when a centre adjoining the outer line counts as much as a centre touching the bull's-eye. Before bringing the subject to the notice of the public, I will place your letter before Lord Wharfedale, who is a charming man, and is now the President of the National Rifle Association of England. I will suggest Wimbledon as the fittest place for the convention of riflemen suggested by your letter, to meet and talk matters over. Believe me, my dear General, your faithful friend,

ARTHUR B. LEECH.

If this congress can be arranged, it will be a great advantage to all marksmen. Whatever system be adopted, the important point is to secure uniformity for purposes of easy comparison. As far as correct shooting goes, we think there can be no question that the bullet hole nearest the centre of the target should count the most, and the only problem really left to solve is how to signal the exact position of the hits most rapidly. The departure of the American team for Ireland and England makes an excellent op-

portunity to open the subject formally. If, with or in that team, a properly accredited committee from our National Rifle Association goes to England authorized to discuss the subject, the Wimbledon meeting of the present year may be the means of allaying all future trouble on this score.

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—On Tuesday, May 4, the regular monthly meeting of this society was held at 93 Nassau street, General Shaler in the chair. Generals Townsend, Woodward, Knox, McMahon, and Ward, Colonels Gildersleeve, Ward, and Morris, Major Fulton, Captains Casey and Story, and Mr. Sanford were present. Mr. D. W. Judd was also present. The balance in the treasury was reported at \$2,825.74. The amount of cash on hand for the Joint Committee on the International Match was reported at \$4,305.50, or nearly two thousand dollars short of what was expected. The Range Committee reported the trees ordered last month as planted. Major Fulton reported \$65 and a lot of land at Creedmoor as the sum total of prizes so far offered. General Woodward submitted some revised regulations for matches which were adopted. Hereafter no two competitors in any match can shoot with the same rifle. Any competitor who fires on a target other than the one assigned to him will be disqualified from privilege of range. It is prohibited to file the sights of military rifles in any way, provided, however, that a scratch may be made from the centre of the notch in the rear sight. The Stewart prizes from London were reported as in the Custom-house, and the treasurer was empowered to get them out. The ex-officio vacancies of Generals Shaler and Woodward filled by Colonel Vose, of the Seventy-first, and Judge Stanton.

THIRTY-SECOND INFANTRY.—Judging by the reports which appear in the papers in relation to the difficulties between the Twenty-eighth and Thirty-second regiments, it would appear that a war between them is imminent. No doubt if these fabrications were believed by the parties concerned it might culminate very unpleasantly. Owing to a slight misunderstanding the commanding officers have been thrown into collision, and there are persons who wish to make capital out of it and attempt to ruin Colonel Roehr's reputation in the estimation of his officers. It is asserted that the officers intend to request him to resign. We have the unanimous assurance that the officers never dreamed of such a thing, but on the contrary have expressed their hope that Colonel Roehr will never sever his connection with the regiment, their conviction that the course he has pursued heretofore is the one to be continued by him, and their determination cheerfully to give their hearty support to all his endeavors to promote the interests of the regiment. We can testify from personal observation that Colonel Roehr is the best regimental commander of a German organization now in the National Guard of New York State, and we hope to see him supported on all occasions.

ELEVENTH INFANTRY.—The several companies of this command will assemble in fatigue uniform (shoulder straps rolled,) at the regimental armory, on Tuesday, May 11, for instruction and drill. Roll call at 7:45 p. m. The officers and non-commissioned officers will assemble in fatigue uniform at the regimental armory, on Tuesday, May 18, at 8 o'clock p. m., for instruction and drill. Colonel F. Unbekant, having been commissioned by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, assumes command. Headquarters are established at No. 12 Chambers street, city, where all communications must be addressed. The commandant may be seen on urgent business between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M. Adjutant Henry Wimmel having been appointed captain and aide-de-camp on General F. Vilmar's staff, the commandant tenders his thanks to him for many and valuable services rendered this command. The regimental staff will be announced hereafter.

FIFTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.—The non-commissioned officers of this command are ordered to appear in fatigue dress, with white gloves, fully armed and equipped, for drill and instruction, at the arsenal at Rochester, at 7:30 o'clock, on the following Wednesday evenings—May 12, 19, and 26. Commandants of companies will be held responsible for the appearance of non-commissioned officers, and will make a return of all delinquencies to headquarters, within five days after each drill. Commissioned officers only will be allowed in the hall during the first two drills of the non-commissioned officers.

TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY.—This regiment will assemble at the armory in full-dress uniform Friday, May 7, at 7:30 o'clock p. m., to receive the stand of colors to be presented by the "Lady Washington Department" of the Homeopathic Hospital Fair. Members of the regiment will put on their uniforms before reporting at the armory, and will be admitted to the armory at the west entrance. So much of General Orders No. 6, as requires Companies H, K, E, I, and C, to assemble Friday evening, May 7, in fatigue uniform, is revoked, and said companies will assemble at the armory in fatigue uniform, Wednesday, May 5, at 8 o'clock p. m. for drill.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

- The Howitzer Battery, of the Eleventh Brigade, drills Monday, May 10 and 17, at Portland Avenue arsenal, Brooklyn.
- The Twenty-second holds battalion drills half through May. Right wing, Mondays; left wing, Fridays.
- Company H, Twenty-second, has elected First Lieutenant Henry Drisler to replace Wilmerding, resigned.
- The review of the Ninth on Friday, May 7, will be noticed next week.
- The Thirty-second will drill on Wednesdays, May 11 and 19, at the regimental armory.
- Colonel Unbekant and Major Sussman, of the Eleventh, have received their commissions.
- Captain Keen turns out his battery for mounted drill in Tompkins Square on Wednesday, May 19.
- Company E, First Infantry will hold a full-dress drill, Monday, May 10, at regimental armory. On Decoration Day the company also turns out.
- Lieutenant Guntner, of Company I, Eleventh, has been detailed to command Company E pending the illness of its commander, Lieutenant Gensch.
- An election will be held Friday, May 7, to replace Second Lieutenant Joseph Kopf, Company C, Eleventh Infantry, resigned.
- The Eleventh regiment has furnished three-fourths of the recruits in the Second Brigade this year. It is the only live regiment there.
- General Dakin is going to turn out the whole of the Second Division for review before he goes to Ireland, some time this month.
- Captain Clark, of the Seventy-ninth, has a concert and ball at the regimental armory in Twenty-third street on Friday, May 7.
- The newly elected lieutenant-colonel and major of the Third Cavalry have been ordered before the board of examiners to test their fitness to hold commissions.
- The last battalion drill of the Twenty-third will be noticed next week. It took place at the armory in Claremont Avenue on Wednesday, May 5, and was of course a good one.
- The dawn is coming for the Fifty-fifth after a long night. It begins to recruit. If all the company officers would only resign in a body, re-enter as privates, and elect good officers from other regiments, the Fifty-fifth might soon flourish.

—THE Thirty-second is not only out of debt, but is able to furnish every recruit with fatigue and full-dress uniform without any expense. We want to see any regiment come up and beat that, either in German or American commands.

—THE Twenty-second Infantry drill on Monday was a complete failure as far as battalion movements were concerned. The hall was so full of lumber from the fair that anything but company drill and manual was impossible.

—GENERAL VILMAR has just assumed command of the Second Brigade in time. Things have been going very loosely there in the long interregnum. Six appeals from courts-martial have been sent back from Albany in this one brigade for irregularities.

—THE Commissioners appointed to provide a parade ground for the First Division up at Kings Bridge have given up the job in disgust, and want new commissioners appointed. They are not wanted any more than the parade ground up there will be for some years to come. The fact is that the whole scheme is entirely unworkable in the First Division. If Tompkins Square is taken away, a hundred acres at Kings Bridge will not replace the loss. It is too far off.

—THE newly elected lieutenants of the Washington Grays have been ordered before the board. We hope the board will give them a very strict examination. Klein's Troop and the Grays are the only organizations in the city that have any pretensions to be called cavalry, and they both need first class officers. We do not doubt that both will pass creditably.

—COLONEL STERRY, of the Sixth, sent in his resignation some time ago, and then started for Europe. The resignation remains at division headquarters for want of a certificate of non-indebtedness, and Colonel Sterry being in Europe cannot have it returned. This is the way they do business in the Second Brigade.

—GENERAL HAWLEY has fallen sick, and is out of the American team contest. He now lies under the care of a physician in Hartford, Conn. He did so well in the first contest that it is even proposed to choose him as a member, trusting to his recovery in time; but this is not certain yet. The question will be settled on Friday at the weekly meeting of the team committee. Mr. Coleman will otherwise go on as the sixth man.

—COLONEL UNDERHILL's report to the board of officers of the Twenty-seventh was very comfortable. As a regiment the Twenty-seventh is out of debt and has paid for bands and uniforms to date. The men of some few of the companies, we are sorry to say, have disgraced themselves by neglecting to pay the little pittance of less than five dollars required for the uniform furnished. The most conspicuous delinquents are on the New Haven Railroad, and ought to be publicly exposed for their meanness.

—THE treasurer of the Thirty-second regiment, Captain Louis Finkelmeier, knows how to keep his accounts straight. We have never seen a neater and more satisfactory document than G. O. No. 2 of the regiment, enclosing the circular and treasurer's accounts. It shows a balance after all expenditures of \$1,345.39. Last year it was \$613.03. If the Thirty-second goes on at this rate all the men will be millionaires in time.

RIFLE NOTES.

LORD WHARFCLIFFE has been elected Chairman of the Council of the British National Rifle Association in the place of the Earl of Dufferin, who retires after four years' service. The British N. R. A. are discussing the question how to prevent the Wimbledon of future years resulting in pecuniary loss, there being a loss last year, owing to a falling off in entries. Lord Elcho suggests that the prize list should be at once cut down, but that was protested against by one member, and not advocated by any one.

APPROPOS of the change of targets at Creedmoor to the Wimbledon standard the *Volunteer Services Gazette* says: "It is no great secret, we suppose, that many good and experienced shots still consider the change from the old to the new target a grave mistake; and, indeed, Major Radcliffe probably spoke for many besides himself when he bluntly said that he had detested and abhorred the canvas targets from the beginning, and detested and abhorred them now more than ever. But the new system was accepted by every speaker at the winter meeting of the British N. R. A. as a *fait accompli*, and no one thought of proposing anything further than adherence, as last year, to the iron targets at the extreme ranges, and some minor alterations in the size and coloring of the canvas targets. The Duke of Cambridge thought that, as the days of muzzle-loaders, both for soldiers and sportsmen, had passed away, it was worth the consideration of the Council whether most of, if not all, the prizes at Wimbledon should not be confined in future to breech-loading rifles. Mr. E. B. Ross, argued, on the other hand, that, as regarded accuracy at the long ranges, the breech-loader had yet to be discovered which was equal to the muzzle-loader, but admitted that the moment that a breech-loader was constructed which came up to this standard the muzzle-loader must give way."

In the present state of military rifle shooting, says the *Volunteer Services Gazette*, something more than accuracy is required, viz., rapidity; and we are not without hope that at some not distant day the Council of the N. R. A. will see their way to testing this quality, as well as accuracy, in their military competitions.

SEVENTY-FIVE pounds was obtained for the lead saved last year from the sale of lead recovered from the Wimbledon butts. How much at Creedmoor?

ONE special difficulty is urged by the British opponents of the new Wimbledon system, that of getting the marker to attend to the first shot after the target had been disused for a time. It happened over and over again, Major Radcliffe asserts, that last year at Wimbledon the first shot was lost in this manner, and he trusted that some method would be devised, by electric signaling or otherwise, to call the attention of the marker before the beginning of a competition. If his attention was aroused, he could distinguish, he believed, the sound of a shot on his own target, but not otherwise.

THE standing position is now abolished at Wimbledon for all ranges. Any position will be hereafter allowed.

THE Irishmen have gotten up a most elaborately printed programme for the reception of the American rifle team in Dublin. It includes banquets by the Lord Mayor, the Provost and Fellows of Trinity College, and the citizens; a *fete* at Clontarf Castle, a trip in Dublin Bay and to public places, a concert, and finally the presentation of prizes at Exhibition Palace. The Reception Committee, headed by the Lord Mayor, numbers forty-three gentlemen, the Earl of Kingston and other noblemen being members.

CONNECTICUT.

FIELD DAYS.—The First regiment, Colonel Hudson, is the only regiment ordered to hold a field day this spring as a regiment. General Crawford has issued orders for a parade of the regiment Wednesday next, May 5, on the occasion of the inauguration of his Excellency Governor Ingersoll at Hartford. An encampment of the four regiments next fall is now understood to be the plan of the Adjutant-General. General Crawford will again take command of his little brigade under CRAV.

FIRST INFANTRY.—Companies A, B, F and H assembled at the Union armory, Hartford, for battalion drill Thursday evening. An officers' drill was ordered for Friday evening at the same place. This regiment is preparing itself in the best possible condition for the parade Wednesday.

The battalion drill on Thursday, April 29, of Companies A, B, F, and H, of this regiment, was quite a success. They turned out in numbers sufficient to equalize into twelve full files each company, and had a good drill in close column formations and double columns of fours, etc.

SECOND INFANTRY.—It is quite probable that this command will not take part in the Bunker Hill Centennial, June 17, as had been talked of.

This regiment holds its field day at Meriden about May 30.

THE KNAPSACK.—On Saturday, April 24, after an existence of two years, departed this life our spicy little contemporary the *Knapsack*, a paper published by a company of the First Infantry known as the Hartford City Guard. We are very sorry to record

the end of our pleasant little friend, which has done much good in its day in the Connecticut militia. The *Knapsack* was always readable, and its presence will be missed by more than one regiment. Its cessation is occasioned by the increasing private business of the editors, which left them insufficient time for the paper.

THIRD INFANTRY.—Major Tubbs, of this regiment, has been on an inspecting tour among the different companies for ten days past. The command will hold a field day at New London, the end of May.

MASSACHUSETTS.

NINTH INFANTRY.—The right wing of this command, comprising Companies C, D, G, H, and K, held a battalion drill on Friday evening, April 30, at the drill hall of the Institute of Technology, in Boston, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Strachan. The companies averaged only about eight files each. Many of the companies were not notified that the drill would take place until the previous evening, otherwise the ranks would have been much fuller. Line of battle was first formed, and very well done, with the exception that several of the companies were not prompt in coming upon the line. The march in line of battle was not good, the step being irregular, and causing a poor alignment. Companies right wheel was generally well done. Left into line wheel, continuing the march, was fair, the alignments being better. Right of companies rear into column was good, as was also the deployment on first column. Left into line wheel, showed considerable loss of distance. Companies rear from the right to march to the left was not good, much distance was lost, and several of the companies started off too soon. The second trial was much better. The march in column of fours was fair; the men were generally steady, and the setting up good; but distances were poor, the step much too fast, and there was considerable shuffling. The change of arms was good. Close column, and then right in front was well done, excepting that the companies were not brought to support. The deployment from close column of divisions was exceedingly well done. From double column was fair, except the dressing, which was poor. The second trial was a decided improvement. Deployment of double column lacked promptness. Advance and retreat in line of battle was the movement the best executed throughout the evening. Double time in column of fours was not good. On the right into line closed the drill; executed well, except the dressing, several of the company commanders not doing so as soon as they should. Each movement was explained carefully before execution by the wing commander, and if not well done was repeated. This is as it should be, and a commander cannot help improving under such instruction. At present, if we are to judge the drill as a sample, we should say the Ninth bids fair to stand among the first organizations of the M. V. M. It is certainly working hard, and deserves every encouragement. We hope, however, that in the next drill more men will be present and take active part, as there is plenty more space in the hall for the men to manoeuvre, and there is still room for a great deal of improvement. Nothing helps this more than good, full companies. The regiment is to hold battalion drills weekly in the hall until the hot weather, when it is to drill upon the Common. The Ninth Massachusetts is bound to equal the Seventh New York by the 17th June if work can do the business.

ACTIVE preparations are being made for the celebration of the Centennial of Bunker Hill. Organizations from all the New England States, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and many other States are to be present, and it is expected that there will be the largest military display Massachusetts ever witnessed.

CHANGES.—The following are the changes registered at the Adjutant-General's Office for the week ending Saturday, May 1, 1875:

Conditional Commissions.—Fifth regiment, Company I, Second Lieutenant, Thomas O'Donnell. Fifth Battery, Light Artillery, Second Lieutenant, Chas. Hartwell.

Resigned and Discharged.—Third regiment, Assistant Ir = B. C. Shing.

CALIFORNIA.

RIFLE NOTES.—An organization bearing this name—Rifle Association of California—was perfected April 22, adopting the by-laws, rules, and regulations of, and affiliating itself with, the National Rifle Association of America. The new Wimbledon targets are adopted and a match announced between the officers of the California division and Second Brigade staffs. Officers of the R. A. G. for first year are: President, Colonel H. G. Shaw; Vice-President, Colonel J. McComb; Treasurer, Major-General Thompson; Secretary, Major D. Wilder. A full board of directors were also elected. The Association is composed of the men of San Francisco most thoroughly identified with rifle shooting in the past, and will probably soon be able to place on the Creedmoor range at the annual competitions there, riflemen fit to compete with the best in the country. A committee was appointed to obtain a range, who will actively engage in their duties at once, and enable the Association to commence business.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL must decline to decide points between officers and the men of their commands.

SAVANNAH GA., April 19, 1875, asks: 1. What is the proper way for an officer to proceed to obtain relief, or satisfy claims, through action of the Court of Claims? 2. If necessary to employ counsel, is there any party known to you whom you can recommend? ANSWER.—1. Bring a petition through a claim agent. 2. Washington is full of them, but we do not care to assume the responsibility of recommending any. If the claim is less than \$100 our advice is, let it alone, or it may cost you more than it is worth.

CHEYENNE asks: 1. Can a man while awaiting sentence of a general court-martial be released from confinement and restored to duty? 2. Can a man who is released from confinement and restored to duty while awaiting sentence of a general court-martial be tried for absence without leave by a garrison court? 3. If charges are preferred against a man who is released from confinement and restored to duty while awaiting sentence of a general court-martial, and this man is carried on for duty from the day the charges are preferred until trial also immediately after trial, is said man by law punishable for the last offence or not? ANSWER.—1. By the proper authority, certainly. 2. One offence constitutes no bar to a second. 3. The same remark applies.

CONSTANT READER.—A duly enlisted soldier who has committed a crime cognizable by a general court-martial may, if the punishment is discretionary, be sentenced to dishonorable discharge and imprisonment for a term of years, and if the sentence should be approved by the reviewing authority, it would be valid and binding. Having rendered himself amenable to military law by voluntarily enlisting, and then committing an offence, the soldier cannot complain if he is ignominiously discharged from the honorable status of a soldier. This discharge becomes a part of the discretionary sentence, and as the sentence is a valid and subsisting one, the convict must be held in execution of his sentence until his full term has expired, unless he should meanwhile be pardoned. It is a maxim of law too well known to be argued "that no one can take advantage of his own wrong."

BAXTER, April 9, 1875, writes: If a company of cavalry is dismounted, marching column of platoons, right or left in front, how can you form the company right or left front into line without breaking by fours? There is nothing in the present Cavalry Tactics that I can see to show how it is done. In the Infantry Tactics, par. 271, shows how it is done. ANSWER.—The last is the proper way. It seems to have been omitted in the cavalry book, with other things. In every essential respect, the schools of the company in infantry and dismounted cavalry are identical, whole paragraphs being used unaltered, in both.

GENERAL SAMUEL P. SPEAR died at St. Luke's Hospital, New York, on Tuesday last, aged sixty years. He enlisted in the Regular Army in 1833, was promoted sergeant after eight years' service. He served in the Florida war, the Mexican war and the war of the Rebellion, in which last he commanded a regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and was brevetted major-general of volunteers. He resigned in 1865.

A CANADIAN OPINION.

THE Canadian *Volunteer Review*, speaking of our editorial on Mr. Low's Life of Sir Garnet Wolseley, to which Mr. Low takes such exception, says:

Our contemporary waxes wrathful at the impertinence of the "military critics," and at the cool assurance of the horse marine, but we think without sufficient reason; because the true position of affairs is thoroughly well understood by those officers of the British army whose opinions are worth anything, and who are not given to "after dinner" utterances, and whose matured judgment derived from experience in service will be found on all occasions to be balanced by the modesty of true wisdom.

We feel assured our contemporary has given the late General Lee ample credit for every good quality he possessed, and assigned in the fullest and most generous manner his full status as a soldier. It is only those who are ignorant of the true military value of the contest who will presume to say otherwise, and it is an evidence of this to find operations against a lot of naked niggers, whose leading characteristics are laziness and cowardice, compared to the strategy and tactics illustrated, made famous and historical by giants in military art, and by the contests of the greatest, most energetic and bravest natives in the world. Our contemporary is quite right in claiming for officers of the United States Army, whose names have hardly been heard of, achievements in their contests with the Indians far eclipsing either the Abyssinian campaign or the operations which led to the burning of the butts at Coomassie. It is to be regretted, however, that their peculiar form of Government precludes the idea of rewarding those who have cheerfully perilled life and limb in the service of a not grateful country. In this respect Great Britain may be looked on as going to the opposite extreme, but it is an egotistical age, and as a consequence, we have the defeat of a handful of greasy niggers with the burning of their butts placed on a par with the battles of the Nile and Talavera, as far as substantial rewards are concerned. Still it is wise on the generous side, even if evoked by sentimental enthusiasm.

We appreciate our contemporary's contempt of the "Jefferson Bricks" of the period. They have been the facile tools of every astute schemer who aspired to reap glory, fame, and profit at a cheap rate; and as far as their power went, have helped to falsify history, thereby leaving to future critics of the Tubinger or other beer-brained soldier school of German dreamers a task more within their powers than any they have yet been engaged in. One thing is perfectly certain at all events, that the United States can boast of producing within the last two decades the best and most successful Generals of the period, and, with all due respect for the "military critics," men whose achievements will live in the annals of history when the great actors of the Franco-Prussian war are forgotten, or only remembered as actors in an episode of which all the accessories had been carefully prepared, and no opportunity afforded for the display of talent on the side of the successful party, as there was none on that of the losers.

SILVER PRESENTATION GIFTS.

THE Gorham Company, the well known silversmiths of No. 1 Bond street, New York, offer the richest and largest assortment of choice articles in silver for wedding and presentation gifts and general family use to be found in the country. They were the designers and manufacturers of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL prize cup presented at Creedmoor, and various prizes offered by the National Rifle Association, and the resources of their large establishment enable them to furnish regiments, companies or other organizations, at the shortest notice, with presentation pieces of silver modeled from special designs appropriate to the occasion.

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BIRTHS.

KAUTZ.—At Fort Whipple, Arizona, April 11, to the wife of General August V. Kautz, Col. Eighth Infantry, a daughter.

MARRIED.

[Announcements of Marriages and Births FIFTY CENTS each, and the signature and address of the party sending should accompany the notice.]

LEWIS—GILBERT.—On Thursday, April 15, 1875, at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, GRANVILLE LEWIS, U. S. Army, to Miss MARY C. GILBERT.

HUTCHINSON—TRIPLER.—At St. John's Church, Detroit, April 28, 1875, by the Rev. George Worthington, FREDERICK W. HUTCHINSON, of San Francisco, to ELLEN C., daughter of the late Surgeon C. S. Tripler, U.S.A.

DIED.

Brief announcements will be inserted under this head without charge. Obituary notices and resolutions should be paid for at the rate of two cents a word, unless it is intended to leave the question of their insertion to the discretion of the Editor.

IRWIN.—At West Point, N. Y., on the evening of May 3, 1875, of pneumonia, STAFFORD DOWLING, aged eight months and twenty-two days, second son of Nettie S. and B. J. D. Irwin, Surgeon U. S. Army.

FOSTER.—On Saturday, May 1, in this city, of diphtheria, SAM SPRIGG FOSTER, only child of the late Col. Sam. A. Foster, U.S.A., and Laura Sprigg Foster, aged six years and four days. Washington and St. Louis papers please copy.

Papers and Proceedings OF THE United States Naval Institute.

Volume 1, 1874.

CONTENTS.

- THE MANNING OF OUR NAVY AND Mercantile Marine.** By Captain S. B. Luce, U.S.N.
- THE CRUISE OF THE TIGRESS.** By Lieutenant-Commander H. C. White, U.S.N.
- COMPOUND ENGINES.** By Chief Engineer C. H. Baker, U.S.N.
- CONSIDERATIONS RELATIVE TO CERTAIN Fundamental Requirements of the Marine Compass.** By Professor B. F. Greene, U.S.N., Sup't. of Compasses, Bureau of Navigation, U.S.N.
- THE ARMAMENT OF OUR SHIPS OF WAR.** By Capt. W. N. Jeffers, U.S.N.
- THE ISTHMIAN OF DARIEN AND THE Valley of Atrato, considered with Reference to the Practicability of an Inter-oceanic Canal.** By Lieut. Fred. Collins, U.S.N.
- EXPERIMENTAL DETERMINATION OF THE Centre of Gravity of the United States Steamer Shenandoah.** By T. D. Wilson, Naval Constructor, U.S.N.
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PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS.

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SEALED PROPOSALS for each lot separately, indorsed "Proposals for Lot No." (name the lot) will be received at this office until 10 o'clock A.M. of the 6th of May next, at which hour the opening of the bids will be commenced, for furnishing and delivering at the Navy-yard, League Island, free of all expense to the Government, the following items of materials, classified in lots as follows:

LOT NO. 1.—GRANITE.
About five hundred and eighty-one (581) lineal feet granite sub base course, ten (10) inches to twenty (20) inches rise.
Five hundred and seventy-five (575) lineal feet granite base course, twenty-two and one-half (22½) inches rise.
Two hundred and eleven (211) lineal feet granite anti-bases, ten inches to twelve and one-half (12½) inches rise.
Six (6) door-sills, five inches to twelve (12) inches rise, twelve and one-half (12½) inches to two (2) feet one and one-half (1½) inches tread, and three (3) feet one and one-half (1½) inches to ten (10) feet two (2) inches long.
One (1) Keystone, eighteen (18) inches long, fifteen (15) inches deep.
Four (4) Keystone, sixteen (16) inches long, fifteen (15) inches deep.
Two (2) Keystone, ten and one-half (10½) inches long, ten (10) inches deep.
Four (4) Keystone, twelve (12) inches long, six and one-half (6½) inches deep.
One hundred and two (102) Keystone, twelve and one-half (12½) inches long, six and one-half (6½) inches deep.
Thirty-nine (39) pairs skewbacks, two (2) feet six (6) inches long, five and one-half (5½) inches deep.
Fifty-four (54) pairs skewbacks, two (2) feet one (1) inch long, five and one-half (5½) inches deep.
Six (6) pairs skewbacks, one (1) foot ten and one-half (10½) inches long, five and one-half (5½) inches deep.
Eighty (80) window sills, seven and one-half (7½) inches rise, nine (9) inches wide, four (4) feet eight (8) inches long.
Ninety-two (92) window sills, seven and one-half (7½) inches rise, nine (9) inches wide, three (3) feet ten (10) inches long.
Forty-seven (47) lineal feet caps, (moulded), ten (10) inches rise.
Forty-five (45) lineal feet caps, (moulded), five (5) inches rise.
Seventy-three (73) lineal feet astragals, (moulded), two and one-half (2½) inches rise.
Deliveries to commence with sub base and base course, within three (3) weeks from date of order, and to continue as required by the progress of the work upon the building until completed.

LOT NO. 2.—SLATE.
One thousand [1,000] pieces sawed slate, twelve (12) inches by twelve (12) inches by two and one-fourth (2¼) inches.
Twenty-eight (28) pieces sawed slate, twenty-four (24) inches by twelve (12) inches by seven and one-half (7½) inches.
Twelve (12) pieces sawed slate, twenty-six (26) inches by twenty-six (26) inches by one and one-half (1½) inches.
Four (4) pieces sawed slate, forty-five (45) inches by seventeen (17) inches by seven and one-half (7½) inches.
One-half of the first item to be delivered within two (2) weeks, and the remainder within four (4) weeks from date of order.

LOT NO. 3.—IRON BEAMS.
Two hundred and sixty (260) fifteen (15) inches light and heavy rolled iron I beams, from eighteen (18) feet to twenty-six (26) feet one (1) inch long.

To be delivered within three (3) weeks from date of order.

LOT NO. 4.—BRICKS.
Eleven hundred and twenty-five thousand [1,125,000] straight, hard bricks.
Two hundred and twenty thousand [220,000] dark stretcher bricks.
Thirty-one thousand [31,000] dark pressed bricks.
Fifteen thousand [15,000] skewback bricks, to pattern.
Five thousand [5,000] moulded bricks, to pattern.
Deliveries, comprising a due proportion of each kind, to commence within two weeks from date of order, and to continue at the rate of one hundred thousand [100,000] per week, or more, if required by the progress of the work, until completed.

Proposals for the above will be received from granite, iron, slate and brick manufacturers and dealers only, who are themselves actually and regularly engaged in the business, and who possess the necessary facilities and ability to furnish without delay, and in the most satisfactory manner, the various items specified. All of which must be of the best quality of material, manufacture and workmanship.

The granite to be of light Quincy or Cape Ann stone, free from sap, stains and all defects or imperfections, wrought true to sizes and in the most workmanlike manner, according to drawings, specifications, samples and schedules, and equal in all respects to samples.

The slate to be of sound material and sawed smooth and true to sizes.

The 15-inch I beams to be cut in lengths and marked according to drawings and schedules, and to have one coat of oxide of iron paint.

The bricks to be of the best quality of Philadelphia hand made, uniform in size and color, well burnt, and equal in all respects to samples, and to be delivered in good condition and carefully piled near the building site where directed.

The several items to be delivered promptly at the time specified, subject to the approval of the Commandant, to whom bidders are referred for further information.

Drawings, specifications, samples and schedules can be seen at the Civil Engineer's office, at League Island.

The right is reserved to reject any bid that may not be deemed advantageous to the Government. Responsible security will be required for the faithful delivery of the above in conformity with the stipulations of the contract; and each offer must be for every article in any one lot, otherwise bids will not be entertained.

JOHN C. HOWELL, Chief of Bureau.

Military Clothing OF EVERY GRADE AND STYLE.

JOHN BOYLAN,
159 GRAND ST. Near Broadway, N. Y.
SPECIALTY. Particular attention paid to the manufacture of Officers' Uniforms.

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS TO BE SUPPLIED TO THE NAVY YARDS UNDER THE COGNIZANCE OF THE BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 28, 1875.

SEALED PROPOSALS to furnish Timber and other materials for the Navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, will be received at this Bureau until 12 o'clock M. of the 8th of June next, at which time the bids will be opened.

The proposals must be addressed to the "Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, Navy Department, Washington," and must be indorsed "Proposals for Timber, etc., for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from ordinary business letters.

To prevent confusion, and facilitate the opening of the bids, parties bidding for supplies at several yards will enclose their bids in separate envelopes for each yard, indorsed with the name of the yard for which the bid is made.

Printed schedules for such classes as parties deal in and intend to bid for, together with instructions to bidders as to the form of proposal, of guarantee, and of certificate of guarantors, with printed forms of offer, will be furnished to such persons as desire to bid, on application to the Commandants of the respective Navy Yards, and those of all the yards on application to the Bureau.

The Commandant of each Navy Yard, and the purchasing Paymaster for each Station, will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards, for examination only, in order that persons who intend to bid may judge whether it is desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards.

The proposals must be for the whole of a class, but the Department reserves the right to reduce the whole class, should the interest of the Government require it, before the execution of the contract. All applications for information, or for the examination of samples, must be made to the Commandants of the respective yards.

Bids or offers will be received only from parties who are bona fide dealers in, or manufacturers of, the articles they offer to furnish. The guarantors must be certified by the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.

The contract will be awarded to the person who makes the lowest bid and gives the guarantee required by law, the Navy Department, however, reserving the right to reject the lowest bid, or any which it may deem exorbitant.

Under the provisions of section 3722 of the Revised Statutes, the offer of any person who, as principal or surety, has been a defaulter in any previous contract with the Navy Department will not be received.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign their contracts, and their responsibility must be certified to the satisfaction of the Navy Department.

As additional security twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contracts shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of the amount of each bill, approved by the respective Commandants of the respective yards, will be paid by the Paymaster of the station designated in the contract, or, if none is specified, by the Paymaster of the station nearest the yard where the goods are delivered, within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The following are the classes, by the numbers, designated as follows:

Class No. 1. Live Oak; No. 1, White Oak Logs; No. 2, White Oak Curved Timber; No. 3, White Oak Plank; No. 4, Yellow Pine Plank; No. 5, Yellow Pine Mast Timber; No. 6, White Pine Logs; No. 7, White Pine Mast Timber; No. 8, White Pine Plank; No. 9, White Pine Mast Timber; No. 10, White Pine Plank; No. 11, White Pine Mast Timber; No. 12, White Pine Plank; No. 13, White Pine Mast Timber; No. 14, White Pine Plank; No. 15, White Pine Mast Timber; No. 16, White Pine Plank; No. 17, White Pine Mast Timber; No. 18, White Pine Plank; No. 19, White Pine Mast Timber; No. 20, White Pine Plank; No. 21, White Pine Mast Timber; No. 22, White Pine Plank; No. 23, White Pine Mast Timber; No. 24, White Pine Plank; No. 25, White Pine Mast Timber; No. 26, White Pine Plank; No. 27, White Pine Mast Timber; No. 28, White Pine Plank; No. 29, White Pine Mast Timber; No. 30, White Pine Plank; No. 31, White Pine Mast Timber; No. 32, White Pine Plank; No. 33, White Pine Mast Timber; No. 34, White Pine Plank; No. 35, White Pine Mast Timber; No. 36, White Pine Plank; No. 37, White Pine Mast Timber; No. 38, White Pine Plank; No. 39, White Pine Mast Timber; No. 40, White Pine Plank; No. 41, White Pine Mast Timber; No. 42, White Pine Plank; No. 43, White Pine Mast Timber; No. 44, White Pine Plank; No. 45, White Pine Mast Timber; No. 46, White Pine Plank; No. 47, White Pine Mast Timber; No. 48, White Pine Plank; No. 49, White Pine Mast Timber; No. 50, White Pine Plank; No. 51, White Pine Mast Timber; No. 52, White Pine Plank; No. 53, White Pine Mast Timber; No. 54, White Pine Plank; No. 55, White Pine Mast Timber; No. 56, White Pine Plank; No. 57, White Pine Mast Timber; No. 58, White Pine Plank; No. 59, White Pine Mast Timber; No. 60, White Pine Plank; No. 61, White Pine Mast Timber; No. 62, White Pine Plank; No. 63, White Pine Mast Timber; No. 64, White Pine Plank; No. 65, White Pine Mast Timber; No. 66, White Pine Plank; No. 67, White Pine Mast Timber; No. 68, White Pine Plank; No. 69, White Pine Mast Timber; No. 70, White Pine Plank; No. 71, White Pine Mast Timber; No. 72, White Pine Plank; No. 73, White Pine Mast Timber; No. 74, White Pine Plank; No. 75, White Pine Mast Timber; No. 76, White Pine Plank; No. 77, White Pine Mast Timber; No. 78, White Pine Plank; No. 79, White Pine Mast Timber; No. 80, White Pine Plank; No. 81, White Pine Mast Timber; No. 82, White Pine Plank; No. 83, White Pine Mast Timber; No. 84, White Pine Plank; No. 85, White Pine Mast Timber; No. 86, White Pine Plank; No. 87, White Pine Mast Timber; No. 88, White Pine Plank; No. 89, White Pine Mast Timber; No. 90, White Pine Plank; No. 91, White Pine Mast Timber; No. 92, White Pine Plank; No. 93, White Pine Mast Timber; No. 94, White Pine Plank; No. 95, White Pine Mast Timber; No. 96, White Pine Plank; No. 97, White Pine Mast Timber; No. 98, White Pine Plank; No. 99, White Pine Mast Timber; No. 100, White Pine Plank.

The following are the classes, by the numbers, required at the respective navy yards:

PORTSMOUTH.
Live Oak; Nos. 1, 16, 34, 35, 42, 43, 44, 51, 53, 54, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 63, 65, 69, 71, 73, 74, 85, 88.

BOSTON.
Live Oak; Nos. 1, 13, 15, 18, 23, 25, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 42, 51, 53, 54, 57, 58, 59, 63, 64, 65, 69, 71, 73, 74, 77, 85, 87, 88.

NEW YORK.
Live Oak; Nos. 1, 16, 18, 22, 23, 24, 43, 44, 50, 58, 59, 60, 64, 65, 70, 71, 80, 85, 86, 88.

PHILADELPHIA.
Nos. 1, 4, 6, 9, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 18, 22, 23, 25, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 42, 43, 44, 45, 48, 49, 50, 51, 53, 54, 56, 58, 59, 60, 63, 64, 65, 69, 71, 73, 74, 75, 77, 78, 85, 87, 88.

WASHINGTON.
Nos. 18, 23, 25, 43, 44, 53, 54, 58, 59, 60, 63, 64, 69, 70, 71, 73, 74, 77, 78.

NORFOLK.
Live Oak; Nos. 3, 11, 15, 16, 22, 24, 43, 44, 49, 50, 54, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 63, 64, 65, 69, 70, 71, 73, 75, 78, 89, 88.

PENSACOLA.
Nos. 13, 15, 23, 25, 71.

MARE ISLAND.
Nos. 24, 32, 33, 34, 35, 39, 42, 43, 44, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 63, 64, 65, 69, 70, 71, 73, 75, 78, 85, 87.

E. McBR. TIMONEY. W. L. VANDERLIP.
McBR. TIMONEY & CO., BANKERS AND
E. BROCKERS, 2d National Bank Building,
opp. Post Office, Washington, D. C.

General Banking and Exchange Business.
Dealers in Gold, Bonds, Stocks and Government Securities. Orders executed at the Washington and New York Stock Boards.

Army Officers' pay accounts cashed.

PROPOSALS FOR FUEL.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. MARINE CORPS,
QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, April 23, 1875.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock M. of Thursday, the 3d day of June next, for supplying wood and coal to the United States Marines at one or more of the following places, during the fiscal year ending 30 June, 1876.

The Wood to be merchantable Oak, and to be delivered, piled, measured and inspected, at such points within the limits of the Marine Barracks as may be designated by the commanding Marine Officer, free of expense to the United States.

The Coal to be good white ash anthracite egg Coal, free from dust, and to weigh 2340 pounds to the ton, to be inspected by the commanding Marine Officer, and delivered at such points within the limits of the Marine Barracks as may be designated by him, free of expense to the United States; and both Wood and Coal to be furnished upon the monthly or quarterly requisition of the commanding Officer, showing the quantities required in accordance with regulations, viz.: At

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.
125 tons of Coal.
75 cords of Wood.

CHARLESTOWN, MASS.
120 tons of Coal.
70 cords of Wood.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.
(Including Asst. Quartermaster's Office.)
200 tons of Coal.
100 cords of Wood.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
110 tons of Coal.
300 cords of Wood.

(Including Asst. Quartermaster's Office.)
WASHINGTON, D. C.
(Including Guard at Naval Magazine.)
180 tons of Coal.
300 cords of Wood.

ANNAPOLIS, MD.
50 cords of Wood.

GOSPORT, VA.
50 tons of Coal.
80 cords of Wood.

PENSACOLA, FLA.
80 cords of Wood.

MARE ISLAND, CAL.
100 cords of Wood.

(With the privilege of increasing the quantity one-third.)

The Wood and Coal furnished at Washington city to be measured, weighed and certified by the Government inspector appointed by the Navy Department, and the expense attending such inspection, etc., paid by the contractor.

Blank forms of proposals can be obtained upon application at any of the Marine posts.

Payments will be made upon the receipt of accounts duly authenticated by the commanding officers of the posts at which Wood or Coal has been delivered. The right is reserved to reject all bids considered unreasonable.

A guaranty, to be signed by two responsible persons, whose responsibility must be certified to by the United States District Attorney or United States collector, must accompany each proposal, otherwise it will not be considered.

To be endorsed "Proposals for Fuel," and addressed to the undersigned.

WILLIAM B. SLACK,
Major and Quartermaster U. S. Marine Corps.

PROPOSALS FOR RATIONS.

HEAD-QRS. U. S. MARINE CORPS,
QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, April 24, 1875.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Saturday the 5th day of June next, for furnishing rations to the United States Marines at one or more of the following stations from July 1st, 1875, to June 30th, 1876.

PORTSMOUTH, New Hampshire.
CHARLESTOWN, Massachusetts.
BROOKLYN, New York.
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.

WASHINGTON CITY, District of Columbia.
GOSPORT, near Norfolk, Virginia.
PENSACOLA, Florida.
ANNAPOLIS, Maryland.
MARE ISLAND, California.

Each ration to consist of twelve ounces of Pork or Bacon, or one pound and four ounces of Salt or Fresh Beef; eighteen ounces of soft Bread or Flour, or twelve ounces of Hard Bread, or one pound and four ounces of Corn Meal; and to every one hundred rations fifteen pounds of Beans or Peas, or ten pounds of Rice or Hominy, or ten pounds of Green Coffee, or eight pounds of Roasted (or roasted and ground) Coffee, or one pound and eight ounces of Tea; fifteen pounds of Sugar; four quarts of Vinegar; one pound and four ounces of Adamantine or Star Candles; four pounds of Soap; three pounds and twelve ounces of Salt, and four ounces of Pepper.

The rations are to be delivered upon the order of the commanding officer of each station, the Fresh Beef, either in bulk or by the single ration, of good quality, with an equal proportion of hind and fore quarters, necks and kidney tallow to be excluded; the Pork, No. 1, Prime Mess Pork; the Flour known as extra superfine in the market of the place where the station is located; the Coffee, good Rio; the Sugar, good New Orleans or its equivalent, and the Beans, Vinegar, Candles, Soap, Salt, etc., to be of good quality.

All subject to inspection.

A guaranty, signed by two persons, whose responsibility must be certified by a United States district judge, district attorney or collector, must accompany each proposal.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guaranty. Blank forms of proposals can be obtained upon application at any of the marine stations.

Newspapers authorized to publish the above will send the paper containing the first insertion to this office for examination.

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Rations," and addressed to the undersigned.

WILLIAM B. SLACK,
Major and Quartermaster, U. S. Marine Corps.

JOHN H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO. will sell on Friday, May 7th, at 10 o'clock A.M., at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, by order of Vice-Admiral S. C. Rowan, U. S. N., condemned Stores, comprising Ordnance Department: 600,000 Cartridges for Rifles, Pistol, Carbine, etc., in assorted quantities and quantities; Equipment Dept.: 100,000 pounds old chain, 4,000 pounds old rope, hose, hair, scrap wire, etc.; Navigation Dept.: Musical Instruments, Lanterns, Lamps, Compasses, Mathematical Instruments, Thermometers, etc. Catalogues may be had on application at the Yard. A deposit of \$5 per cent. required from every purchaser.